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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PANJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

DURING THE YEAR

1872.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in the Judicial Department No. 1881 dated 12th May 1873.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department,—No. 1831, dated 12th May 1873.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1872, received from Registrar, Chief Court, on the 29th April 1873.

THE Report for the year 1872 has been, like its predecessor, submitted with promptitude.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will defer detailed comments on those portions of the Report of the Chief Court which relate to the state of crime until the receipt of the Police report for the year; but he desires in this place to record his satisfaction at the decrease in murders in the Bannu District, and his regret that no impression appears to have been made on the crime of assassination in the District of Peshâwar, in which murders have increased to the large number of 110. The result is to be deplored; but His Honor is aware that the subject has had the serious attention of the Local Authorities, and that they are organizing measures of systematic detection and repression, which he hopes will be ultimately effectual.

2. His Honor observes that the number of cases struck off the register of offences admitted to have occurred has materially increased, and the percentage of cases so struck off varies considerably in different districts,—from 16 per cent. in the Jhelam and Gurdâspûr Districts to 0 in Kohât. Although, as remarked by the Chief Court, it is reasonable to suppose that complaints are sometimes made, either intentionally or by mistake, which prove to be entirely groundless, yet this is not sufficient explanation of the enormous difference between the number of such complaints in some districts as compared with others. Further enquiry upon the subject will be made from the Inspector-General of Police.

3. His Honor agrees with the Chief Court in the opinion that the classification of offences adapted for the Imperial Returns into bailable and non-bailable is less adapted for administrative purposes than into division for offences cognizable by the Police, and offences not so cognizable.

4. With reference to the increase in offences of disobedience to orders (Section 188, Indian Penal Code,) believed to be due to the enforcement of Sanitary and Quarantine Rules issued for the most part without jurisdiction, His Honor desires to state that the subject of Quarantine Rules is about to be carefully considered by him on receipt of a full report upon the subject which has been called for from the Sanitary Commissioner.

5. The proportion of persons brought to trial on charges of petty assault and hurt is no doubt large, and in the Gurdâspur District, it appears makes up 5-7th of the bailable offences of that district. But these cases, it is to be remarked, are just the class of cases suitable for disposal by Honorary Magistrates, and their frequency points to the desirability of adding to the number of these valuable public Officers. Accordingly His Honor will be disposed to consider favorably any recommendations for the appointment of additional town or jagîrdâr Magistrates which may be made by Commissioners of Divisions. The law enabling Magistrates to call upon persons to furnish security for good behaviour appears to have been vigorously enforced in six districts of the province only, and the total number of cases for the province did not exceed 1,890. His Honor's experience leads him to believe that the judicious enforcement of this law is a material aid in the preservation of order and the suppression of crime.

6. The large number of persons convicted for breach of the forest laws in the Kângra District has attracted His Honor's attention, and he desires to be furnished with a copy of the further report called for by the Chief Court.

7. The miscarriage of justice resulting in border cases between British subjects and subjects of the Jaipûr State, where stolen property has been traced into that territory, has formed the subject of correspondence with the Supreme Government; and it is hoped that arrangements will be effected whereby the disposal of these cases may be more effectually provided for than at present.

8. The result of enquiries and trials with respect to persons concerned in bailable and non-bailable offences evinces a slight improvement on last year. But his Honor regrets to remark that prosecutions of non-bailable offences were

most unsuccessful in Peshâwar and some of the other Trans-Indus Districts, where it is of the utmost importance that that they should be judiciously instituted and vigorously sustained.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice an improvement in the average duration of Sessions trials in the Ambâlah and Jálandhar Divisions. In the Derajât there has been an improvement; but the duration is still much too long. There has been a falling off in Dehli, Ráwalpindi and Multan; but in respect to the first there is the excuse of the extra work connected with the Camp of Exercise, and, in the case of the Ráwalpindi Division the work was heavy.

10. The percentage of convictions in committed cases in the Lahore and Hissâr Divisions, 85 and 83 respectively, is creditable to the committing Magistrates.

11. The general average duration of Sessions' Court trials, 46 days, is high. The testimony borne by the Judges of the Chief Court to the general correctness of the procedure of the Sessions and subordinate Courts, and to the more careful observance of Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding examination of complainants before issue of process is satisfactory; but the haste and incompleteness with which it is stated that the records are compiled in the Dehli Division, especially by Native Magistrates, are points requiring the serious attention of the Commissioner.

12. The number of cases submitted to Magistrates of Districts by subordinate Magistrates with a view to enhanced punishment being inflicted was decidedly small. The subject has been specially brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, and instructions have been issued upon the subject.

13. His Honor desires in this place again to call the special attention of Magistrates of Districts to the more effectual supervision of the work of their subordinates in this important matter.

14. The remarks of the Judges of the Chief Court in paras. 102 to 106 regarding the procedure to be followed in dealing with habitual criminals and cases of second conviction are valuable; the subject is one of the greatest importance; and His Honor purposes to invite the special attention of the Judges of the Chief Court to the consideration of the best means of enforcing uniformity of system in this matter.

15. With reference to para. 108, having reference to cases tried under the frontier rules, His Honor would be glad if the Chief Court would prescribe a more detailed return showing the working of these rules. The information conveyed in the present report is meagre.

16. *Punishments.*—It is remarked that the usual reason given for the comparatively sparing result of solitary confinement as a punishment is the paucity of solitary cells in jails. This is doubtless the fact; but arrangements have been made in the Department Public Works for effecting an annual increase to the number of cells, and it is hoped that ere long the evil complained of will be remedied.

17. It appears that the percentage of fines realized during the year was 58 per cent. to 60 per cent. in 1871; and this notwithstanding the fact that the average amount of fines per head was Rs. 9-15-0 to Rs. 12 in the year preceding. This is not satisfactory, though the diminished average amount of fine is so far gratifying that it indicates that in inflicting fines more consideration is paid to the circumstances of the cases than formerly.

18. With regard to the working of the law for taking security for good behaviour remarked upon in para. 122 of the report, His Honor quite agrees with the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore that it is of little benefit for a single district to resort to such a measure if neighbouring districts have their bad characters at large without restraint.

The attention of all Commissioners has been called to this important subject in a recent Circular by His Honor, and it is hoped that the close of the current year will show that a general co-operation on the part of Magistrates of Districts in enforcing the law will be attended with good results.

19. *Appellate Jurisdiction.*—It is noted that the number of appeals preferred to Magistrates decreased from 2,476 cases in 1871 to 2,287 cases, and that the number of appeals to Courts of Sessions decreased from 3,178 cases to 3,070. As this decrease in the number of appeals is contemporaneous with an increased number of convictions and committals, and a greater percentage of orders confirmed on appeal, the fact, His Honor considers, may be deemed favorable to the Courts of First Instance. The number of appeals in the Chief Court increased, it appears, from 567 in 1871 to 659. Yet His Honor observes with satisfaction that this increased number was disposed of in an average duration of 22 days, being 20 days less than the previous year.

His Honor is also glad to perceive that the Judges have continued to exercise a careful supervision over the Subordinate Courts, and that two of the Judges, Mr. Justice Boulnois and Mr. Justice Lindsay, have been on tours of inspection since the opening of the present year.

The constant supervision of the Judges of the Chief Court is, in His Honor's opinion, a most necessary and valuable means for improving the administration of justice by Subordinate Courts.

20. His Honor has little to add to the remarks of the Judges in Part VII. of the Report. The small number of cases tried by the Deputy Commissioners of Jhelam and Karnál is noted, and it is doubtless desirable, as the Commissioner of Dehli suggests, that Magistrates of Districts should divide their districts for the purpose of Criminal Administration into several Police Sub-Divisions, and take up each month such number of Sub-Divisions as shall enable them to gain, during the year a personal knowledge of the working of the Police Administration, the class of cases, and the operation of the criminal classes of each Police Sub-division of the district under their charge.

His Honor agrees also with the Commissioner of the Deraját that in Derah Gházi Khán too large a share of the work fell to the Native Extra Assistant.

21. With regard to the remarks contained in paras. 138, 159 of the Report, in which the Judges contrast the successful magisterial work in the Bannú District with the state of affairs in Karnál, depicted by the Commissioner of Dehli, His Honor would observe that while the decrease of heinous crime in Bannú is a matter of satisfaction, and the Lieutenant-Governor is personally aware that Major Johnstone's exertions have been unremitting, yet the statistics of one year are not sufficient to base a conclusion that this decrease is mainly attributable to the combined efforts of the Police and Magistracy of that District. On the other hand, he would fain hope that the state of matters in Karnál has been, with the best intention, exaggerated by the Commissioner of Dehli. If, indeed, the state of that district is such as is described by the Commissioner, it is to be regretted that that officer, who had charge of the Division for the whole year under report, should have so long delayed to bring it to the notice of the Government. A full enquiry into the Police management of Karnál will now be made by the Inspector-General, Police.

22. With reference to the just remark of the Judges of the Chief Court in para. 160 that the frequent changes of Deputy Commissioners are strongly antagonistic to a good criminal administration, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to state that no one can be more desirous of avoiding such changes than himself, and he has recently instituted a full enquiry into the circumstances of every change of District Officer in the province during the last three years. The result of this enquiry has shown that, omitting cases where an Assistant Commissioner officiated for a District Officer on privilege leave, or carried on the work of a district for a few days pending the arrival of a new District Officer, there were during that period 95 changes in the 32 districts of the province. Of these, 59 were directly owing to Officers proceeding on or returning from furlough under the new rules, and to Officers being promoted to higher posts, or retiring from the service; while of the remainder the greater part were owing to the transfers of experienced Officers from less important to more important districts to fill the places of the above; and His Honor is satisfied that, with the exception of a few cases in which Officers whose health had suffered from employment in trying climates were transferred to districts with

less trying climates to prevent their breaking down, and a few other cases in which Officers were so transferred as a reward for long and meritorious service, the changes were absolutely necessary on public grounds. Now, however, that the first rush of Officers proceeding on furlough under the new rules is over, it is hoped that the necessity for such frequent changes will cease.

23. *Conclusion.*—The impression derived by His Honor from a consideration of the present report is that, upon the whole, the history of the Criminal Administration of the year is creditable to the Magistracy. With a few exceptions there is evidence of increased care in the conduct of cases and increased attention to Procedure; but there are two points (already adverted to) which seem to demand the serious attention of the administration, *viz.*, the necessity for combined action on the part of District Officers in dealing with bad characters, and for taking measures for securing the infliction of adequate sentences on habitual offenders.

Action has already been and is being taken by this Government in regard to both these matters, and it is hoped that, with the co-operation of Commissioners and District Officers, in which the Lieutenant-Governor confidently relies, measures may be taken during the current year, for more effectually grappling with the heinous crime of the Province.

ORDERED,—That copy of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to the Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, for the information of the Judges, and for annexure to, and circulation with, the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor,

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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FROM

E. H. HARRISON, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Registrar Chief Court, Panjab.

To

LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE.

Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb.

Dated Lahore, 15th March 1873.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the Annual Report on the Criminal Administration of the Panjáb during the year 1872.

2. The returns of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are in the same form as for 1871, and the arrangement of subjects adopted for the present Report is the same as that of last year, viz. :—

I. Original jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Judges.

II. Procedure of ditto ditto.

III. Punishments awarded by ditto.

IV. Preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates.

V. Appellate jurisdiction of Sessions Judges and Magistrates of Districts.

VI. Chief Court jurisdiction.

VII. Administrative measures and general statistics.

3. The Chapters and Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code referred to are those of Act XXV of 1861, as amended by Act VIII of 1869.

I.—Original Jurisdiction.

4. The following table shows the number of cases reported and of cases and persons brought to trial, some of the figures of 1871 being added for the sake of comparison :—

Offences reported.
Offences struck off Register.
Offences brought to trial.

	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Offences struck off Register.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable	1871	...	...	...	17,632	28,422
	1872	34,944	32,160	2,784	17,425	27,660
Bailable	1871	...	...	...	43,964	99,725
	1872	48,013	47,376	637	45,553	1,00,464
Total	1871	81,489	78,577	2,912	61,596	1,28,147
	1872	82,957	79,536	3,421	62,978	1,28,024
Difference	...	+ 1,468	+ 959	+ 509	+ 1,382	− 123

5. Offences admitted to have occurred show an increase of 959 upon the number of 1871.

6. The number of cases struck off the register upon application of the Police has materially increased.

7. There is an increase in cases brought to trial of 1,382, but it is entirely in bailable cases; there being an actual diminution in non-bailable cases of 207.

8. In the total number of persons concerned, there is a trifling decrease of 123; the increase in bailable cases of 739 being more than counterbalanced by the decrease in non-bailable cases of 862.

9. Thus it may be said that serious crime brought to justice has slightly diminished, while the less heinous offences have increased.

10. The proportion borne by cases tried to cases reported and to cases admitted to have occurred, and the proportion of cases struck off the register, is shown with respect to non-bailable offences for each District in the annexed statement :—

DISTRICT.	Proportion of non-bailable cases for trial to offences reported.	Proportion of non-bailable cases for trial to offences admitted to have occurred.	Proportion of non-bailable cases struck off to offences reported.
Dehli	43	44	3
Karnál	45	48	7
Gurgáon	45	48	7
Hissár	58	63	11
Rohtak	54	60	10
Sirsa	55	57	3
Ambalah	47	52	5
Ludiánah	46	49	6
Simla	65	67	3
Jálandhar	56	64	12
Hoshiárpúr	48	53	9·8
Kangra	65	75	13
Amritsar	52	60	13
Gurdáspúr	65	78	16
Siálkot	52	59	12
Lahore	42	46	10
Firozpúr	75	76	1·3
Gujránwála	64	64	·2
Multán	47	49	4
Montgomery	60	66	9
Jhang	57	63	9
Muzaffargarh	76	78	2
Ráwalpindi	49	56	14
Gujrát	37	41	8
Jhelam	34	41	16
Sháhpúr	42	47	12
Bannú	49	51	4
Derah Ismail Khán	67	67	·2
Derah Ghází Khán	72	79	9
Peshávar	38	40	6
Hazara	41	41	·5
Kohát	19	19	...
Total	50	54	8

14. The results vary considerably in different Districts. For the entire Province it will be found that little more than half the offences which are admitted to have occurred are brought to trial.

12. The Deputy Commissioner Kohát explains that the low percentage of cases brought to trial in his District is due partly to the increasing accuracy with which the pettiest offences against property are reported, and partly to a practice of entering as offences all trivial complaints made to the Police, in which the complainant was referred to the Magistrate. In this District no cases once entered were struck off the register.

13. The percentage of cases struck off the register in the year 1871 was shown in the report for that year to be three-and-a-half per cent. In the present year the proportion of non-bailable cases struck off is 8 per cent., and, taking bailable and non-bailable cases together, the percentage is 4·1 per cent.

14. The Districts in which the practice seems most in vogue are—

Jhelam	...	...	...	16 per cent.
Gurdáspúr	...	...	...	16 „
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	14 „
Amritsar	...	...	...	13 „
Kángra	...	...	...	13 „

Jhelam stood highest last year also. The Deputy Commissioner says that care was taken to scrutinise the reports prior to order for removal of offences from the register being given.

15. The Districts in which the percentage is lowest are—

Firozpúr	...	...	...	1·3
Hazárá	...	...	...	·5
Gujránwála	...	...	...	·2
Derah Ismaïl Khán	...	...	...	·2
Kohát	...	...	...	·0

16. No special reason is assignable for the disparity which prevails.

17. It is a departmental rule of the Police that all complaints of cognizable offences made to them, and all complaints referred to them for report by the Magistrate, shall be at once entered in the offence register, and it is but reasonable to suppose that complaints are sometimes made either intentionally or by mistake, which prove upon enquiry to be groundless.

18. This subject was fully treated of in last year's report, and it was pointed out that Magistrates should only allow those cases to be struck off which they themselves admit not to have occurred.

Comparative increase and decrease in crime.

19. In the following Districts there has been an appreciable increase in non-bailable cases:—

Hazára	...	...	...	54 per cent.
Ludiánah	...	...	...	43 „
Simla	...	...	...	31 „
Siálkót	...	...	...	31 „
Ambálah	...	...	...	18 „
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	18 „
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	17 „

The Deputy Commissioner Hazára merely notes the fact of an increase and does not say in what class of offences it was most manifest, nor assign any cause; he believes the number of cases would have been still greater but for the beneficial operation of the Frontier rules. In the other Districts the increase has been chiefly in thefts and house-breaking.

20. The marked diminution in non-bailable cases has been as follows

Gujránwála	...	...	...	32 per cent.
Kohát	...	...	...	25 „
Sháhpúr	...	...	...	24 „
Bannú	...	...	...	18 „
Gujrát	...	...	...	17 „
Jhang	...	...	...	16 „
Pesháwar	...	...	...	15 „
Jhelam	...	...	...	12 „

In Bannú the diminution is in the offences of murder, cattle-theft, and house-breaking.

With respect to this the Commissioner writes—

"The decrease in murder and attempts at murder I consider to be the most gratifying feature of the year's administration of that District, where murders of the Pesháwar type had begun to assume an alarming frequency. A reduction of more than one-third in murders and of two-thirds in attempts to murder is the best proof of the value of the devoted exertions of the local officers to face and put a stop to this greatest of crimes being committed with comparative impunity."

21. In other Districts the diminution is for the most part in the offences of theft, house-breaking, and receiving stolen property.

22. Thus it may be said generally that both the increase and the decrease are in those commoner offences against property which make up the bulk of the crime of the Province.

23. The causes are variously assigned by different officers, and are generally the same as have been so commonly discussed in previous reports as influencing the course of crime, and need not be entered into here.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore shows, from a comparative quarterly statement of crime for the last two years, that the offences of ordinary theft, house-breaking, and receiving stolen property decrease or increase in direct proportion as the season is favorable to agriculture or the reverse.

24. Under the head of bailable offences, the increase is noticeable in the following Districts:—

Ludiánah	...	47 per cent.
Simla	...	43 „
Gujranwálá	...	34 „
Ráwalpindi	...	19 „
Firozpúr	...	16 „

and is generally due to a more vigorous enforcement of Municipal and Sanitary Regulations, partly also to an increase in petty cases of hurt and assault, and cases of enticing away married women.

25. It is the opinion of a large majority of the officers who have noticed the subject, that the reduction of fee on complaints has produced no sensible effect on the number of complaints brought.

Effect of reduction of fee on complaints.

Classification of Offences.

26. The classification of offences adopted for the Imperial Returns is into bailable and non-bailable, and must necessarily be followed in the Provincial Statements.

The Chief Court consider that the division into offences cognizable by the Police and offences not so cognizable is more adapted for administrative purposes.

27. The following shows the number of offences of each class committed in the Province during the year :—

Number of offences.

		Cognizable.	*Non-cognizable.*
Non-bailable	...	34,713	21
Bailable	...	6,913	24,530
		41,626	24,551

28. Classifying offences according to the chapters of the Indian Penal Code, the result is as follows. A column is added to show the number of convictions under each chapter :—

Chapter and Subject.		Persons brought to trial.	Convictions.
Chapter	V.—Concealing design to commit a non-bailable offence	8	2
,,	VI.—Offences against the State (121—130)	...	...
,,	VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy (131—140)	126	95
,,	VIII.—Offences against the public tranquility (143—160)	6,744	4,664
,,	IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants (161—171)	272	118
,,	X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants (172—190) ...	2,662	1,718
,,	XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice (193—229) ...	1,436	903
,,	XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps (231—263) ...	176	108
,,	XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures (264—267)	127	88
,,	XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals (269—294)	2,424	2,030
,,	XV.—Offences relating to religion (295—298)	120	42
,,	XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—		
	i.—Offences affecting life (302—311)	1,472	837
	ii.—Miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, concealment of birth (312—318)	86	39
	iii.—Of hurt (323—338)	7,085	2,796
	iv.—Wrongful restraint and confinement (341—348)	885	253
	v.—Of criminal force and assault (352—358)	32,098	7,670
	vi.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor (363—374)	549	191
	vii.—Rape (376)	123	42
	viii.—Of unnatural offences (377)	88	43
Chapter	XVII.—Of offences against property—		
	i.—Of theft (379—382)	14,206	10,048
	ii.—Of extortion (384—389)	226	52
	iii.—Of Robbery and Dacoity (392—402)	452	227
	iv.—Criminal misappropriation of property (403-404) ...	829	540
	v.—Criminal breach of trust (406—409)	359	260
	vi.—Receiving stolen property (411—414)...	4,246	2,431
	vii.—Cheating (417—420)	762	378
	viii.—Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property (421—424)	56	18
	ix.—Mischief (426—440)	5,862	2,470
	x.—Criminal trespass (447—462), chiefly house-breaking ...	6,747	4,040
Chapter	XVIII.—Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks (466—477)	210	64
	i.—Of trade and property marks (482—489)	49	4
,,	XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service (490—492)	24	17
,,	XX.—Offences relating to marriage (493—498)	3,569	524
,,	XXI.—Of defamation (500—502)	160	44
,,	XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance (504—510)	538	182

29. 394 cases of murder were reported during the year, being 28 more than in 1871, and in these 464 persons have been convicted or committed for trial as compared with 419 last year.

Murder.

30. The following statement shows Districts in which the murders were most prevalent :—

DISTRICT.	Number of offences reported.	Number of persons under trial.	Committed
Pesháwar	110	321	262
Kohát	24	61	16
Ráwalpindi	19	41	27
Hazára	17	22	14
Jhelám	16	24	16
Amritsar	16	32	23
Bannú	15	34	23
Derah Ismail Khán	15	40	18
Gurdáspúr	14	16	12
Derah Ghází Khán	13	38	19
Hoshiárpúr	12	13	5
Lahore	12	9	4
Gujrát	11	12	5
Ambálah	11	15	10

31. Of the total number no less than 110 occurred in the Pesháwar District. On this subject the Commissioner Pesháwar (who, however, sets the number at 103) writes :—

"It is much to be regretted that no impression whatever has been made on the special crime of the District—assassination. Thus, while the murders by thieves have fallen from 23 in 1871 to only 11 in the year under report, we have an increase of 8 in the murders on account of women, of 4 on account of land disputes, and of 11 under the somewhat comprehensive head of enmity."

Twenty-five cases remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 291 persons disposed of, only 26 were sentenced to death, and 25 to transportation for life. This small proportion of convictions shows that great immunity still exists with respect to this offence in the Pesháwar District.

32. The decrease of murders in Bannú has been noticed above. The number in 1871 was 24; in 1872, 15. This result, says the Deputy Commissioner, is not accidental, but is due to the exertions of the Magistrate and Police in suppressing crime (an opinion which the Commissioner Deráját fully endorses), and also to the working of the Frontier rules.

33. In Derah Ghází Khán murders have increased from 8 in 1871 to 13 in 1872, almost all of them being on account of women. "The Beloch," says the Commissioner, "is not to be appeased by a money payment or an exchange of females, as the Pathán sometimes is, but relentlessly pursues the invader of his tribal or domestic honor to the death."

34. The Deputy Commissioner Derah Ismail Khán explains that the increase in the number of murders shown for his District is more apparent than real, some cases of a doubtful nature having been entered under that head.

35. Wife murder is not by any means a prevailing crime, as it seems at one time to have been considered.

Culpable homicide and grievous hurt.

36. In cases of culpable homicide and grievous hurt there is a slight decrease.

Kidnapping and abduction.

37. In cases of kidnapping, abduction and analogous offences, comprised in Sections 363 to 373, inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code, the number of offences reported has increased from 308 in 1871 to 332 in 1872, and the number of convictions from 119 to 188.

The following are the Districts where the offence seems to prevail, though not to any alarming extent :—

District.	No. of offences reported.	No. of persons under trial.	Convicted.
Lahore	40	33	23
Gurdáspúr	39	44	24
Amritsar	27	51	6
Pesháwar	24	46	14
Ráwalpindi	21	23	7
Ludiánah	18	38	23
Hoshiárpúr	17	43	17
Siálkót	17	21	5

38. The common type of the case seems to be this. The offender or offenders (for there are generally two or three concerned) obtain possession of a low-caste girl by purchase, or otherwise, in native territory, and palm her off as a high-caste girl upon some old Khatri or Rájpút who cannot get a wife elsewhere, and who is probably a willing dupe. High prices are obtained.

39. In Pesháwar, however, it seems that the girls are generally taken from British to independent territory. The Commissioner Pesháwar remarks that the recovery of the victims in all the kidnapping cases of the year without the payment of ransom is highly creditable to the District authorities, and is the best way to check the crime, as its object is defeated.

Theft and receiving stolen property.

40. Cases of theft and receiving stolen property were as follows :—

	Offences.	Persons.	
		Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Ordinary thefts, including abetments and attempts	10,987	9,294	6,695
Cattle thefts, ditto ditto	5,936	4,861	3,344
Receiving stolen property ditto	2,849	4,246	2,431

41. Thefts of both kinds are slightly less than in 1871, and there is an increase in the proportion of convictions in cases of ordinary theft of 4 per cent.

42. The repression of cattle-theft receives, as it has always done, the attention of those Deputy Commissioners of the large grazing districts where the crime is most rife.

43. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang has tried to introduce a register of the sale of cattle which he thinks may work beneficially in his District, which is notorious for receiving stolen cattle, and the practice of branding cattle under the Tirni or grazing assessment is, he considers, of some effect in checking the normal crime. On the subject of registration of sales, the Commissioner Multán remarks that it seems hard to interfere with *bonâ fidè* purchase and sale.

44. The Deputy Commissioner Montgomery is of opinion that in conviction for cattle-theft, fine should always form an integral portion of the sentence, inasmuch as the offence is one which is connived at by wealthy men, and for the realization of such fines he would make the village of the offender responsible.

45. The Deputy Commissioner Gujrát has resolved to combat the offence by heavy sentences, and a rigorous enforcement of the law for taking security for good behaviour. He is also endeavouring, in communication with neighbouring Deputy Commissioners, to arrange some concerted plan of action.

46. The value of trackers is commended by the Deputy Commissioners Gujránwála, Muzaffargarh, and Montgomery.

47. In the latter District the Sargaroh system is said to work well. The Sargaroh system consists briefly in the appointment of a chief Lambardár over a circle of villages as Honorary Police Officer or Sargaroh. He is selected by the Lambardárs of the villages concerned, and a paid tracker nominated by the Sargaroh is appointed to each circle. The object is to induce the co-operation of the people in the suppression of the normal crime of cattle-theft and to maintain the track system.

48. The offence of receiving stolen property shows a slight decrease as compared with last year. Little importance, however, can be attached to this,

inasmuch as a great part of the persons concerned in this offence are the thieves rather than the receivers of the property stolen.

Robbery and dacoity.

49. Cases of robbery and dacoity, Sections 392—402, Indian Penal Code, were 500 during the year as compared with 516 in 1871. Convictions, however, were disproportionately less, being 227 to 261 of preceding year.

Mischief by fire.

50. Sixty-four cases occurred of serious mischief by fire, but only four persons were convicted. The offence is one which it is exceedingly difficult to bring home to the culprit. The crime had become somewhat prevalent in Hazára, but is said to have been checked by the action of the Frontier rules.

House-breaking.

51. Cases of house-trespass and house-breaking (Sections 451—460, Indian Penal Code), were 13,132, and persons convicted 3,517 in 1871. In the present year cases were 12,460, and persons convicted 3,463.

52. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, who has carefully studied the history of crime in Lahore, remarks upon the rapid increase of this offence in his District. Burglaries have increased from 111 in 1860 to 940 in 1872. Making allowance for a stricter registration of crime, still the increase is very considerable ; and if the offence has increased in the same ratio in other Districts the prospect is not encouraging.

53. The Deputy Commissioner Lahore says—

"House-breaking is a crime with which the present Police are altogether unable to cope. They fail both as preventives and detectives. Taking the cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking with attempts at the same, shown in the Lahore statement for 1872, it will be found that little more than one-fifth or 21·9 per cent. were brought to trial, and when we consider that of the persons brought to trial more than a third were acquitted, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that these cases should increase in an alarming ratio from year to year."

54. The proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial is exactly one-third for the Province ; and when the number of offences reported (12,460) is compared with the number of persons brought to trial (5,195), and it is considered that two or more persons were probably concerned in each offence, it will be seen that the above calculation of the chances of detection may fairly be applied to the Province.

55. The Deputy Commissioner believes that the only effectual check upon this crime would be to hold the village or its head-man responsible for the conduct of persons residing within its limit, and to punish the village, as well as the individual, whenever one of its members is convicted of the offence.

56. The following table shows the most common bailable offences, the figures of last year being added for comparison.

Bailable offences

		Persons.	
		Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Rioting	1871 ...	5,502	2,107
	1872 ...	4,785	3,364
Affray	1871 ...	1,443	1,070
	1872 ...	1,601	1,138
Disobedience to lawful orders	1871 ...	785	387
	1872 ...	987	732
Committing nuisances	1871 ...	1,832	1,537
	1872 ...	1,504	1,311
Causing hurt	1871 ...	3,782	2,895
	1872. ...	5,979	2,186
Assault or use of criminal force	1871 ...	29,141	7,395
	1872 ...	32,063	7,646
Dishonest misappropriation	1871 ...	956	646
	1872 ...	829	540
Cheating	1871 ...	886	354
	1872 ...	759	376
Mischief	1871 ...	4,062	2,015
	1872 ...	4,256	2,098
Criminal trespass	1871 ...	880	264
	1872 ...	1,080	359
Enticing away a married woman	1871 ...	3,733	607
	1872 ...	3,196	433
Mischief by poisoning cattle	1871 ...	492	144
	1872 ...	795	268

57. In affray, disobedience to order, assault, mischief and criminal trespass there is an increase, and in all the other offences there is a decrease. The variation is in part to be accounted for by difference of classification.

58. Rioting and affray, hurt and assault, are analogous offences, and minute distinctions are overlooked by the Courts, although, as shown in para. 30 of last year's report, the matter is not unimportant.

59. The increase in offences of disobedience to orders, Section 188 Indian Penal Code, is due probably to an enforcement of sanitary and quarantine rules issued during the prevalence of cholera, and (as the Commissioner Ambálah remarks) issued for the most part without jurisdiction. The Chief

Disobedience to orders.

Court have frequently noticed that this Section is improperly used for the punishment of disobedience to orders which have not been promulgated in accordance with any law.

Assaults.

60. The proportion of persons brought to trial on charges of petty assaults and hurt is almost 30 per cent. on the total number of persons charged w ailable and non-bailable offences, and of those brought to trial only 26 per cent. are convicted.

61. The Deputy Commissioner Gurdáspúr enlarges upon the waste of time entailed by these petty trials, and apparently with reason, for assaults make up five-sevenths of bailable offences of his District; and of the total number of persons tried, just one-half were tried for this offence.

Enticing away a married woman.

62. Cases of enticing away a married woman have decreased by 165. Convictions for this offence are so exceptional that complainants are not encouraged to seek redress in the Criminal Court. The proportion of convictions for the year stands at 13 per cent. In the Montgomery District, out of 109 cases there was only one conviction. The object of many of these prosecutions is to regain possession of the wife, and when this is attained, as it often is at an early stage of the proceedings, the complaint is allowed to drop.

Mischief.

63. The number of mischief cases is large. In Kángra District there were 391 cases and 1,328 persons brought to trial. The explanation of this has been asked for.

64. Cases of mischief by poisoning or killing cattle have increased from 336 to 544. Out of the 795 persons brought to trial, 268 were convicted.

The offence is chiefly prevalent in Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar Districts, where there were 97 and 83 cases respectively. In Kohát there were 51 cases reported, but nobody was brought to trial. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspúr (where there were 30 cases) says the crime is increasing in his District. The result of the trials for this offence, involving only 268 persons convicted to 795 brought to trial, is highly unsatisfactory, especially when it is considered that the crime is increasing to a lamentable extent.

Bigamy and adultery.

65. 205 persons were brought to trial for bigamy and abetment thereof; of whom only 22 were convicted. In cases of adultery, out of 150 arraigned 60 were convicted. On the subject of this latter offence, the Commissioner Deráját hints that the sentence on the woman must be heavy if ulterior ill consequences are to be avoided.

Special and Local Laws.

66. There were 220 persons convicted summarily for contempt and disobedience to orders under Section 163, Criminal Procedure Code. This law was most frequently enforced in the Districts of Ráwalpindi, Lahore, Ambálah, Jhelam, and Gujrát, the greatest number of convictions in any one District being 22.

Frivolous complaints.

67. Action was taken against 636 persons under Section 270, Criminal Procedure Code, for 'bringing frivolous or vexatious complaints.' This shows an increase upon the number of 1871, which was 464. The greatest number of persons punished under this Section was 72 in the Ráwalpindi District; the total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 348-4-0.

Security.

68. 3845 persons were bound over to keep the peace. This law is chiefly of use in the Frontier Districts of Peshawar and Bannú, and is commonly enforced also in Ráwalpindi; 1890 were called upon to furnish security for their good behaviour, being a little more than the number in 1871. This preventive law is chiefly enforced in the following Districts, the number of persons is shown against each :—

Peshawar	329	Persons.
Derah Ghází Khán	158	„
Ráwalpindi	133	„
Lahore	131	„
Bannú	121	„
Derah Ismail Khán	117	„

In Kángra only one person was called upon to furnish security, and in the Hissár Division the occasions for using this law are very rare.

Maintenance.

69. Under Chapter XXI, Criminal Procedure Code (maintenance), 1,773 husbands were summoned for neglecting or refusing to support their wives or children, but orders for maintenance were passed in 353 cases only.

All these matters which are concerned with the Criminal Procedure Code will be referred to again under the head of Procedure.

Excise Law.

70. Convictions under the Excise Act (X of 1871) were 518, of which 46 were on account of opium offences. The greatest number of convictions in any one District was 87 in Hoshiárpúr.

Salt Laws.

71. The operation of the Salt Laws is confined for the most part to the Division of Hissár and the Hazára District, though a few cases occur in the Ráwalpindi, Bannú, and other Districts.

Stamp Law.

72. Convictions for offences against the Stamp Law have decreased by one-half. In 1871 there were 437; in 1872, 196.

Forest Law.

73. There is a large increase in conviction for offences under the Forest Law, 799 persons having been punished as compared with 54 in 1871.

The number of offences reported, however, during the year is only 91. A large majority of these occurred in the Kángra District, where there were 54 offences involving 691 persons convicted. The Deputy Commissioner Kángra

remarks that we have of necessity enforced our Forest Conservancy Rules with greater strictness. A further report has been called for.

Gaming Law.

74. There were 282 offences under the Gambling Act (III of 1867), and 1,123 persons convicted; this shows no material increase upon last year.

The Deputy Commissioner Simla advocates a more stringent law of gambling, which would meet the evil so prevalent at Simla of servants gambling in the kitchens and out-houses of their masters' premises.

Cattle Trespass.

75. Under the Cattle Trespass Act there were 521 cases as compared with 490 of last year, the number of persons convicted, 660, being exactly the same.

Conservancy Law.

76. A considerable increase is shown in offences against Conservancy and Sanitation Laws. The total number of offences under Cantonment Act, Municipal Act, and Section 34 of the Police Act, was, in 1871, 5,215, and rose in the year under report to 7,446. This shows an increase of vigor in this direction, which was no doubt stimulated by the prevalence of cholera.

Track Law.

77. The Track Law seems to be very little used, the total number of cases being 18; of these 8 occurred in Hissár, 6 being under the old local rules, and 2 under Act IV of 1872. In four of these cases compensation was awarded; one was rejected by the Commissioner, and three were dismissed by the Jaipúr Court of Vakíls, the stolen property having been traced into that territory. The Deputy Commissioner comments on the inconvenience and miscarriage of justice which is likely to arise (in cases in which Jaipúr villages are concerned) from the practice of the enquiry being conducted partly by the British Magistrate, and partly by the Court of Vakíls.

In Muzaffargarh there were three cases, and in Ráwalpindi two, in one of which a village was made to pay Rs. 300 compensation.

Isolated cases occurred in other Districts.

78. The opinion of officers is divided as to the value of trackers, though a large majority have faith in them.

In Derah Ismail Khán (writes the Commissioner Deráját) "tracking has been found most effective in upwards of 50 cases, chiefly of cattle-theft, and the Magistrate of the District is exerting himself to improve his trackers, and to train new men to the work."

The Deputy Commissioner Gujrát considers that the Track Law ought to be very useful in his District, but adds enigmatically "that it is little worked in its entirety owing to causes which are too well known to require further comment here."

Distribution of Offences.

79. A comparison of the number of persons tried for offences of all kinds, with the population of each Division, shows the following results :—

Crime compared with population.

			1871.	1872.
1.	Pesháwar per 1,000 of population		12·2	11·6
2.	Deráját	do. ...	10·2	10·8
3.	Ráwalpindi	do. ...	9·1	8·1
4.	Amritsar	do. ...	8·0	7·5
5.	Lahore	do. ...	8·0	7·3
6.	Multán	do. ...	7·4	7·1
7.	Jálandhar	do. ..	5·5	7·0
8.	Ambálah	do. ...	5·7	6·9
9.	Dehli	do. ...	4·5	4·5
10.	Hissár	do. ..	4·0	3·8
	Average for the province	...	7·2	7·27

Taking non-bailable offences separately, the results are:—

				1871.	1872.
1.	Deráját persons tried per	1,000 of population		2·7	3·0
2.	Pesháwar	do.	do. ...	2·7	2·5
3.	Lahore	do.	do. ...	2·5	2·2
4.	Multán	do.	do. ...	2·5	1·7
5.	Ráwalpindi	do.	do. ...	1·6	1·5
6.	Amritsar	do.	do. ...	1·3	1·3
7.	Ambálah	do.	do. ...	1·0	1·3
8.	Hissár	do.	do. ..	1·2	1·2
9.	Dehli	do.	do. ...	1·0	1·0
10.	Jálandhar	do.	do. ...	0·7	0·8
			Average ...	1·6	1·6

80. Comparing the persons tried for non-bailable offences with the area of each Division, the results per square mile are as follows :—

Crime compared with area.

				1871.	1872.
1.	Amritsar—persons tried for non-bailable offences per square mile		... ...	0·67	0·66
2.	Ambálah	do.	do. ...	0·43	0·54
3.	Lahore	do.	do. ...	0·52	0·46
4.	Dehli	do.	do. ...	0·36	0·35
5.	Pesháwar	do.	do. ...	0·36	0·33
6.	Deráját	do.	do. ...	0·21	0·24
7.	Ráwalpindi	do.	do. ...	0·22	0·19
8.	Multán	do.	do. ...	0·18	0·17
9.	Hissár	do.	do. ...	0·17	0·17
10.	Jálandhar	do.	do. ...	0·14	0·16
			Average ...	0·28	0·27

For bailable and non-bailable cases taken together, the proportions are :—

				1871.	1872.
1.	Amritsar—persons tried for al		ber		
	square mile		...	4·1	1·59
2.	Ambálah	do.	...	2·3	2·87
3.	Dehli	do.	do. ...	1·5	1·59
4.	Pesháwar	do.	do. ...	1·6	1·55
5.	Lahore	do.	do. ...	1·7	1·53
6.	Jálandhar	do.	do. ...	1·1	1·44
7.	Ráwalpindi	do.	do. ...	1·2	1·07
8.	Deráját	do.	do. ...	0·8	0·85
9.	Hissár	do.	do. ...	0·6	0·56
10.	Multán	do.	do. ...	0·5	0·51
			Average	1·25	1·25

Results of Enquiries and Trials.

81. There were altogether 62,978 cases brought to trial, involving 1,28,024 persons, of whom 27,560 were arraigned for non-bailable, and 1,00,464 for bailable offences.

82. The result of enquiries and trials with respect to persons concerned in each class of cases is as follows; the figures of last year are added for comparison :—

		Persons brought to trial.	Committed.	Convicted by Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged.
Non-bailable ...	1871	28,422	1,399	16,661	9,682
	1872	27,560	1,278	16,627	8,886
Bailable ...	1871	99,725	533	49,155	49,362
	1872	1,00,464	396	50,243	48,959
TOTAL ...	1871	1,28,147	1,932	65,816	59,044
	1872	1,28,024	1,674	66,870	57,845

The remaining persons were either under trial at close of the year or have died, escaped, or been transferred.

83. The following table shows the percentage of convictions and commitments in all Districts :—

Order in 1872.	Order in 1871.		Percentage of persons tried who have been: Committed for, and convicted of, bailable offences.	Committed for, and convicted of, non-bailable offences.	Total per cent. of committed for, and convicted of, bailable and non-bailable offences.
1	1	Simla	83	68	82
2	3	Jhang	73	76	74
3	2	Rohtak	70	72	71
4	11	Ambalah	68	72	68
5	13	Lahore	65	67	66
6	4	Montgomery	63	76	65
7	15	Dehli	65	67	65
8	9	Sirsa	55	74	63
9	5	Hissár	57	72	62
10	20	Derah Gházi Khán	64	57	62
11	26	Hazára	64	53	62
12	8	Karnál	58	66	60
13	6	Kohát	64	50	60
14	7	Gurgáon	56	71	59
15	14	Multán	54	72	59
16	18	Muzaffargarh	56	71	59
17	24	Ludiánah	53	74	58
18	12	Firozpúr	49	74	57
19	23	Bannú	58	48	57
20	19	Kángra	56	66	57
21	17	Ráwalpindi	54	72	56
22	10	Gujránwála	47	66	53
23	22	Sháhpúr	48	65	53
24	28	Jhelam	48	73	52
25	25	Pesháwar	51	46	50
26	21	Derah Ismail Khán	50	45	48
27	16	Jálandhar	43	66	46
28	31	Siálkót	20	74	39
29	30	Hoshiárpur	32	59	35
30	32	Amritsar	31	61	35
31	27	Gurdáspúr	30	60	35
32	29	Gujrát	32	63	33
		Total	50	65	54

Thus the percentage of convictions for the Province is in bailable cases 50 per cent., in non-bailable cases 65 per cent., and in cases of all kinds taken together 54 per cent., being substantially the same as in 1871.

84. The variations in Districts are explainable in so many ways that it is impossible, without a full knowledge of the local circumstances in each case, to draw from them any deductions as to the efficiency or otherwise of the Courts concerned.

85. In cases of assault and hurt, and in cases of enticing away a married woman, convictions are comparatively rare. If these classes of offences were deducted, the proportion of convictions in bailable cases would be considerably increased.

86. In cases of breach of Municipal and Sanitary Rules there is not often an acquittal, inasmuch as the prosecution is usually commenced on authority, and this is the reason why Simla shows so favorably.

87. In the percentage of convictions in non-bailable offences, the variation (if the Frontier Districts are excepted, which always stand low) is not very marked, the highest being 76 per cent., the lowest 59 per cent.

88. The 27,560 persons on trial for non-bailable offences were disposed of as follows :—

Committed to Sessions Courts	...	...	...	1,278
Convicted by Magistrates	...	...	...	16,627
Acquitted and discharged	...	...	...	8,886
Pending	...	...	...	483

and the remainder died, escaped, or were transferred.

The 1,00,464 persons on trial for bailable offences were disposed of as follows :—

Committed to Sessions Court	...	...	...	396
Convicted by Magistrates	...	...	...	50,243
Acquitted and discharged	...	...	...	48,959
Pending	...	...	...	778

and the remainder died, escaped, or were transferred.

Sessions Courts of Commissioners.

89. The number of Sessions cases in Commissioners' Courts for disposal and disposed of, is shown in the following table :—

Sessions Court.		For disposal.		Disposed of					Pending.		Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
						Percentage of persons.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Cases.	Persons.		
Dehli... ...	1871	39	89	36	86	69	19	12	3	3	33	2nd September.
	1872	29	52	29	52	35	59	6	...	...	50	
Hissár	1871	36	61	32	55	62	38	...	4	6	38	23rd November.
	1872	38	94	37	93	83	16	1	1	1	38	11th December.
Ambálah ...	1871	28	54	26	47	79	15	6	2	7	51	1st November.
	1872	33	50	33	50	62	38	...	...	...	43	
Jálandhar ...	1871	35	70	32	64	66	34	...	3	6	54	23rd September.
	1872	20	37	18	28	79	21	...	*	*	52	
Amritsar ...	1871	43	84	39	79	75	25	...	4	5	50	5th December.
	1872	34	57	30	48	79	21	...	4	9	57	17th October.
Lahore	1871	60	106	59	104	57	42	1	1	2	41	6th November.
	1872	36	68	33	62	85	15	...	3	6	41	11th December.
Ráwalpindi ...	1871	44	124	39	114	95	5	...	5	10	41	8th November.
	1872	49	181	48	180	56	44	...	1	1	50	2nd December
Multán	1871	61	106	50	80	60	28	12	11	26	52	11th August.
	1872	51	94	49	90	69	31	...	2	4	71	5th November.
Deraját... ...	1871	31	67	25	57	53	46	1	6	10	101	3rd October.
	1872	40	76	36	72	40	57	3	3	4	71	5th September.
Pesháwar ...	1871	145	361	139	351	51	48	1	6	10	30	18th November.
	1872	166	365	141	291	58	41	1	25	74	30	30th September.
Total... ...	1871	521	1,124	477	1,037	63	34	3	44	87	42	11th August 1871
	1872	496	1,074	455	966	62	37	1	39	99	46	5th Septr. 1872.

* One case of two persons convicted under Section 318, Indian Penal Code, and one case involving severn persons transferred by order of Mr. Brandreth, Sessions Judge, to Deputy Commissioner Jálandhar for disposal under his enhanced powers.

90. The percentage of convictions for the Province is little different from that of last year.

The increase of convictions is most marked in the Lahore and Hissár Divisions, where the percentage now reaches 85 and 83 respectively.

In the following the decrease is noticeable:—

Ráwalpindi, decrease of ... ... 39 per cent.
Dehli ... ... 34 „

The present percentage of convictions in Dehli Division, 35 per cent., is abnormally low. In 15 out of 29 cases there were acquittals, because, as the Commissioner says, the "Court did not find the evidence adduced by the prosecution conclusive against the accused." In Deráját also the percentage is low, being 40 per cent.

In Pesháwar there is, in this respect, a trifling improvement.

91. The following statement exhibits the work of Deputy Commissioners with enhanced powers, acting under Sections 445 A and 445 B of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Districts.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of persons for disposal.	No. of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions.	Average duration of each case.
Dehli	19	40	26	65	23
Karnál	6	14	11	78	17
Gurgáon	28	39	29	74	22
Hissár	22	30	30	100	4
Rohtak	1	1	...	...	...
Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...
Ambálah	27	41	33	80	13
Ludiánah	27	63	51	81	14
Simla	2	2	2	100	4
Jálandhar	28	59	43	73	13
Hoshiárpúr	14	30	15	50	11
Kángra	21	37	19	50	18
Amritsar	31	54	37	69	17
Gurdáspúr	56	102	79	77	16
Siálkót	27	42	35	83	17
Lahore	38	60	39	65	16
Firozpúr	27	54	47	87	18
Gujránwála	16	43	32	74	16
Ráwalpindi	68	133	126	95	21
Jhelam	14	26	24	92	24
Gujrát	14	32	18	56	22
Shahpúr	10	12	10	83	10
Multan	39	60	44	73	14
Jhang	32	51	42	82	15
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	1	1	1	100	13
Bannú	26	56	44	78	12
Dera Ismail Khan	37	67	52	78	14
Dera Gházi Khan	12	17	8	47	11
Peshawar	10	24	17	71	33
Hazára	25	47	34	72	17
Kohát	2	3	2	67	6
TOTAL	680	1,240	950	77	16

II.—Procedure of Magistrates and Sessions Judges.

Duration of cases and appeals.

92. The average duration of cases and appeals in all Courts is as follows :—

Cases in Magistrate's Courts	... ...	3 days.
„ Courts of Deputy Commissioners sitting with enhanced powers		16 „
„ Courts of Session ...	... ...	46 „
„ Chief Court	... ...	22 „
Appeals in Courts of Deputy Commissioners	... ...	6 „
„ Courts of Session	... ...	19 „
„ Chief Court	... ...	22 „

With regard to Magistrates' Courts the duration is highest in Montgomery being 24 days; and lowest in Hissár, 3 days.

In Courts of Sessions the average duration is calculated from date of commitment to date of decision, and is highest in the Sessions Court of Multán, and lowest in Pesháwar.

The Commissioner Multán accounts for his high average duration by press of appellate and executive work, and certainly the number of appeals is larger in Multán than in any other Division.

Pending cases.

93. There are several old pending cases, but in most of these a satisfactory explanation is given. In Simla there is one instituted as far back as 4th March, a report on which has been called for.

The neighbourhood of foreign territory, and the difficulty of procuring witnesses therefrom, is one of the commonest causes of delay.

Procedure.

94. District and Divisional Reports are almost unanimous as to the general correctness of the Procedure of their Courts and the Courts subordinate to them.

Record of evidence.

95. It is for the most part believed that evidence is recorded by stipendiary Native Magistrates in their own hand. During the year, however, a case of deliberate neglect of the order was brought to the notice of the Chief Court, and by them reported to Government.

Examination of complainant.

96. There seems to have been on the whole a more careful observance of Section 66, Criminal Procedure Code, which directs the examination of complainant before issue of process, but the practice is by no means systematic, and no general results are apparent in a reduction of the proportion of acquittals.

Preparation of Record.

97. The Commissioner Dehli complains of the haste and incompleteness with which records are compiled, especially by Native Magistrates in his Division, which he partially attributes to too much work; but it appears to the Chief Court to be partially due to want of control on part of the superior Courts.

Compensation, Section 44.

98. The amount ordered by way of compensation to the complainant under Section 44 was Rs. 84,348, of which Rs. 44,110 has been paid, both figures showing a slight increase upon those of last year.

The proportion of compensation awarded to fines imposed is 15 per cent., the proportion of the amount paid is 52 per cent., and of fines realized to fines imposed 58 per cent., which latter seems far from satisfactory.

The average amount awarded per District is Rs. 2,635; for the largest sum ordered is Rs. 8,545 in the Ráwalpindi District, and a large proportion of this (Rs. 5,779) was actually paid.

99. The Deputy Commissioner Gujrát states that Section 44 is very little used in his District, and instances a case in which a Náib-Tahsíldár, fining a prisoner, refused compensation to the complainant, who had suffered loss by the offence, and directed him to a civil suit. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissár suggests that the complainant should be allowed to point out property for attachment, as in case of civil decree, and there is nothing to prevent his doing so.

Amends, Section 270.

100. Amends were awarded under Section 270 as compensation for being made the subject of a frivolous or vexatious complaint to 681 persons, the total sum awarded being Rs. 3,151, or an average of Rs. 4-10 to each.

In 1871 Rs. 2,362 were awarded to 470 persons.

Submission of cases for enhanced punishment, Section 277.

101. 1,029 cases were submitted to Magistrate of District by Subordinate Magistrates under Section 277 with a view to enhanced punishment being inflicted, which, considering the amount of Criminal work performed by Subordinate Magistrates, is strikingly little. The Deputy Commissioner Karnál remarks that, though 55 cases of second conviction were tried by Subordinate Magistrates in his District, yet only 9 were sent up for enhanced punishment. The Deputy Commissioner Ambálah comments on the reluctance of Subordinate Magistrates to submit cases which they can more easily dispose of themselves. These instances seem to point to an absence of supervision of the work of the Subordinate Magistrates on the part of the superior Courts.

Habitual criminals.

102. The procedure to be followed in dealing with habitual criminals and cases of second conviction is one of great importance in the administration of Criminal justice.

Registers of persons twice convicted are (it is generally said) carefully kept up; but the fact that there is nothing to show the Magistrate trying a case whether or not a prisoner has been convicted in another District, somewhat interferes with their utility.

103. What is chiefly wanted, however, is an uniform system in dealing with cases where the fact of a previous conviction is known. The matter has received some attention, and in several Districts it is the practice for habitual offenders and persons previously convicted to be dealt with either by full-powered Magistrates or the Deputy Commissioner himself, as the case may be; but the practice is by no means general.

104. Section 75, Indian Penal Code, is not commonly used, chiefly for the reason that there is no corresponding power given by law to a Magistrate to inflict a sentence in such case in excess of his ordinary powers.

The prisoner before him is liable to a double punishment; but the Magistrate is incompetent to exceed his ordinary limit. His duty is, should he think the case one calling for heavy punishment, to send it for trial to a higher court, or if he be a Subordinate Magistrate, he has the option to submit the case for enhanced punishment under Section 277 (46 of Act X of 1872). There is, however, a natural wish to dispose of the case (which in itself may be a petty one) without further delay, and a reluctance to follow a plan which must greatly increase work. The consequence is that the man who deserved four year's imprisonment escapes with two.

105. Section 315 in Act X of 1872, which bears upon such cases, is not sufficiently explicit to ensure the systematic adoption of a plan for visiting second conviction with severe punishment.

106. While inculcating a system of deterrent punishments on habitual offenders, the Chief Court would also note that discrimination is required in deciding who of the class of habitual offenders are worthy of exceptionally severe treatment, and who are not. On this point they quote from the report of the Commissioner Ambálah :—

"It seems to me that sufficient discrimination is not always observed by all Magistrates in dealing with such cases. There is vast difference between the case of a grown-up man who has for the second time been convicted of having committed an offence which required address and strength and boldness for its execution, and that of an old woman who has for the tenth time been caught pilfering her neighbour's thread or grain, or some brass pot or pan, and whose freedom from imprisonment could never be a source of danger to society. Yet I have known Magistrates who have sent up the cases of such offenders and of juvenile pick-pockets for punishment as habitual offenders."

Frontier Rules.

107. The generally beneficial results of the procedure prescribed by the Frontier Rules is noticed by the Officers in the Pesháwar and Deráját Divisions. It is said to have tended to suppress the worst crimes in Bannú, and in Hazárá to have been effective in checking the crime of rick-burning. The Chief Court are, however, hardly prepared to accept this in the face of the general increase of crime in that District, and a comparison of the statement of crime in all the Frontier Districts does not seem to warrant any conclusion very favorable to these rules at present.

Several Officers are ready with suggestions for the improvement of the rules, which need not, however, be noticed in a general report.

108. The cases tried under these rules in the several Districts are shown as follows :—

	For disposal. *Persons.*	*Acquitted.*	*Convicted.*
Peshawár ...	56	16	31
Kohát ...	...	...	...
Hazárá ...	2	...	2
Bannú ...	...	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán ...	5	2	3
Derah Ghází Khán ...	*15	...	...

But from remarks of the Deputy Commissioners of Kohát and Bannú it would seem that there had been cases in those Districts also which are not shown in the statement. Enquiry has been made.

III.—Punishments.

109. The general results of the returns showing punishments are as follows :—

	Magistrates.	Sessions Court.	Total.
	Persons.		
Sentenced to death	...	140	140
Transportation for life	...	98	98
Do. for a term	...	...	...
Penal servitude	...	1	1
Rigorous imprisonment	13,716	1,157	14,873
Simple „	782	8	790
Fined with imprisonment	9,525	747	10,272
„ without „	43,056	37	43,093
Whipped as a sole punishment	3,373	15	3,388
„ as an additional punishment	569	31	600
Total ...	71,021	2,234	73,255

Committed for trial to Commissioner's Court.

Imprisonment.

110. 14,873 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, during the year, and 790 to simple imprisonment. Of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 5,027, or 34 per cent., were sentenced to solitary confinement.

Of the number who were punished with rigorous imprisonment, nearly two-thirds were sentenced for terms not exceeding six months, while only 523 (or 3·5 per cent.) received upwards of two years sentences.

Solitary confinement.

111. There is an increase in the number of sentences passed of solitary confinement, the percentage being 34 per cent. to 29 per cent. in 1871. The usual reasons given for the comparatively sparing use of this punishment are the absence of solitary cells in the Jail, and the fact that a large proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment are passed by officers who have not the power of ordering solitary confinement.

The question of Jail accommodation should not be allowed to affect the sentence; under the new Criminal Procedure Code the power of passing sentence of solitary confinement has been extended to second class Magistrates.

112. Sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding Rs. 50, have increased from 9,239 in 1871 to 11,161 in the year under report. The sentences were most common in Simla—1856, in Hoshiárpúr there were said to have been none at all, but this can hardly be correct. An explanation has been called for. *

113. It is the opinion of the few officers who have noticed the point, that imprisonment, as it exists at present, is not sufficiently disagreeable to be a really deterrent punishment. The Deputy Commissioner Gurdáspúr advocates a system of short sentences of severe solitary imprisonment for first offences.

Fines.

114. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 5,55,933; of this Rs. 3,23,893, or 58 per cent., has been realized. Besides this a sum of Rs. 81,037 has been realized on account of fines imposed in previous years.

The amount awarded in compensation was Rs. 84,348, of which Rs. 44,110 have been paid.

115. The annexed table shows the percentage of realizations and the average amount of fine per head for each District, the figures of 1871 being added for sake of comparison:—

* The Deputy Commissioner has explained that this was an omission in his Annual Returns and intimates that there were eleven cases (involving 16 persons) in which appeal was barred under the provisions of Section 411 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

DISTRICT.		1871.		1872.	
		Percentage realized.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage realized.	Average amount of fine per head.
Delhi	...	54	10	67	6
Gurgaon	...	59	11	51	10
Karnál	...	31	13	49	12
Hissár	...	49	14	56	13
Rohtak	...	69	13	68	10
Sirsa	...	36	15	49	10
Ambálah	...	61	7	84	4
Ludiánah	...	71	12	56	9
Simlá	..	76	3	79	3
Jálandhar	...	64	8	65	8
Hoshiárpúr	...	96	7	72	7
Kángra	...	81	6	72	5
Amritsar	...	57	8	55	10
Gurdaspúr	...	58	8	44	14
Siálkót	...	51	10	52	13
Lahore	...	50	8	56	6
Firozpúr	...	47	9	60	8
Gujránwála	...	54	13	55	11
Ráwalpindi	...	64	9	66	13
Jhelam	...	60	13	74	9
Gujrát	...	50	20	37	14
Sháhpur	...	47	21	52	17
Multán	...	60	8	58	10
Jhang	...	66	15	53	13
Montgomery	...	64	11	43	12
Muzaffargarh	...	70	12	53	11
Bannú	...	61	11	57	10
Derah Ismail Khan	...	78	14	62	15
Derah Ghazi Khán	...	71	17	55	15
Peshámar	...	61	17	71	17
Kohat	...	72	14	52	20
Hazara		78	24	77	16
TOTAL	..	60	12	58	9 5

It will be seen that though the average per head is less than last year yet the proportion of amount realized has slightly decreased.

116. Realization is best in Ambálah, where the average per head is lowest but one; the Deputy Commissioner attributes this to the fact that the work of realization is made over to one responsible person who has *no other duties*, and who is supervised by an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The plan seems a good one and worthy of general adoption.

117. The rule of allowing fourteen days grace before issue of a warrant of attachment, the absence of any provision for atttachment of property in Native States, and the disregard of the circumstances of the prisoner in awarding a fine-sentence, are mentioned as reasons for bad realization. With respect to this last, however, it is generally admitted that more consideration is paid to the circumstances of the accused than formerly.

The Deputy Commissioner Montgomery is of opinion that a very small percentage of fines imposed remains unrealized at the end of six years, and adds that of the fines imposed in Montgomery District in 1866 less than 10 per cent. remains unrecovered.

Whipping.

118. Out of 15,372 persons liable to whipping, 3,988 were whipped, being a material increase on the number of last year, which was 2,368.

The provision of the new Criminal Procedure Code, that in case of all sentences of whipping the accused must be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Jail at the Sadr for execution of the sentence, will probably cause a diminution of the punishment in the outlying Courts of the District.

IV.—Preventive Jurisdiction.

119. The annexed table shows at a glance the statistics of the preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates for the Province

	Cases.	Persons brought to trial.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Security or recognizance to keep the peace, Chapter XVIII, Criminal Procedure Code ...	1,579	5,172	3,845
Security for good behaviour, Chapter XIX, Criminal Procedure Code	1,704	2,578	1,890
Local nuisances, Chapter XX	175	187	22
Maintenance, Chapter XXI	1,810	1,773	353
Disputes concerning land and water, Chapter XXII	108	270	40

120. Security or recognizance to keep the peace was taken chiefly in the following Districts :—

Security to keep peace.

Lahore	201
Ráwalpindi	386
Bannú	650
Pesháwar	942
Hazára	206
Kohát	204

In the the Pesháwar Division and the Bannú District security is preferred to recognizance. This preventive measure is valued in the Frontier Districts as a safe-guard against fighting and violence.

That the assistance of the Court in this matter is often unnecessarily invoked is shown from the large number of cases in which protection was refused.

Security for good behaviour.

121. Security for good behaviour is taken chiefly in—

Lahore	131 persons.
Ráwalpindi	133 „
Bannú	121 „
Derah Ismail Khán	117 „
Derah Ghazí Khán	154 „
Pesháwar	329 „

Taking the three kinds of security together, the number of persons dealt with in the Bannú and Peshawar Districts alone was 2,042, or more than a third of the whole.

Security for good behaviour was taken very rarely in the following Districts :—

Hissár	1 person.
Sirsa	6 „
Simla	2 „
Kángra	1 „
Firozpúr	*Nil.*
Jhang	5 „

122. The law for taking security for good behaviour does not seem to have been so uniformly worked in any District as to enable a judgment to be formed as to its exact value in reducing crime.

The experiment is now being systematically tried in the Lahore District, and the result will be seen at the close of the year ; but there is some truth in the Deputy Commissioner's remark that it is hardly worth while for a single District to resort to any measure of the kind if neighbouring Districts leave their bad characters at large without restraint.

123. The law of local nuisances, Chapter XX, Criminal Procedure Code, is very little used. Action under it was taken in case of 22 persons only ; all these were in the Ambálah District.

Local nuisances.

The truth is that the procedure is somewhat elaborate, and Municipal Bye-laws and the Police Act, which involve little more than a summary procedure suffice for the suppression of local nuisances.

Maintenance.

124. Of the persons called upon to show cause why they should not maintain their wives or children, only 20 per cent. were ordered to pay maintenance.

The greatest number of these orders in any one District was in Bannú—52. In Gurgáon not a single order of the kind was passed.

These cases are frequently compromised after being brought into Court. It is very commonly shown that the wife is living an immoral life, or refuses, without just cause, to live with her husband. The Court is reluctant to pass an order from which there is no appeal. These are some of the causes of the low proportion of orders passed to cases brought.

Possession, &c.

125. In the case of 40 persons action was taken under Chapter XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code for preventing disputes relating to the possession of land or the right of use of any land or water. Of these persons 35 were in the Ráwalpindi District, and the remaining 5 in Hoshiárpúr.

V.—Appellate Jurisdiction of Sessions Judges and Magistrates.

126. The Imperial Return No. 5 shows the general out-turn of the appellate work of the Province.

The number of appeals preferred to Magistrates has decreased from 2,476 cases in 1871 to 2,287 cases.

The number of appeals preferred to Courts of Sessions has decreased from 3,178 cases to 3,070 cases.

The number of persons concerned has proportionately decreased.

127. The result of appeals with reference to persons appealing is as follows:

	Courts of Sessions.	*Magistrates' Courts.*
Rejected on perusal of petition of appeal or on technical grounds	... 10 per cent.	12 per cent.
Sentences confirmed	... 73 „	53 „
Sentences modified	... 7 „	14 „
Sentences reversed	... 10 „	21 „

128. The number of appeals in each Court of Sessions was as under:—

Court of Sessions.	Cases disposed of.	Persons.		
		Disposed of.	Appeals reversed.	Percentage of reversals.
Dehli	257	389	48	12
Hissár	168	214	25	11
Ambálah	319	328	37	11
Jálandhar	289	319	15	5
Amritsar	354	367	36	10
Lahore	299	344	29	8
Ráwalpindi	299	407	34	8
Multán	415	590	83	14
Derajat	260	340	52	15
Pesháwar	304	398	24	6

The largest number of appeals from any one District to Courts of Session was 244 from the Pesháwar District, and the smallest number, 12, from the Kohát District.

The Multán Division shows a large amount of appellate work performed. Out of the 415 appeals 147 were from the Montgomery District.

In the Hissár Division the appellate work is light.

129. The number of appeals preferred to Magistrates of Districts and proportion of reversal is shown in the statement annexed :—

DISTRICT.	Cases disposed of	PERSONS.		
		Whose appeals were disposed of	Whose sentences were reversed.	Percentage of reversals.
Dehli	91	127	24	19
Gurgáon	62	115	24	21
Karnál	29	50	4	8
Hissár	88	176	24	14
Rohtak	73	146	29	38
Sirsa	25	32	9	28
Ambálah	114	232	35	11
Ludiánah	109	149	21	14
Simla	...	...	...	...
Jálandhar	90	130	29	22
Hoshiárpúr	118	183	53	29
Kángra	53	73	17	23
Amritsar	207	396	111	28
Gurádspúr	156	229	37	17
Siálkót	67	126	40	32
Lahore	128	196	50	26
Firozpúr	117	172	46	26
Gujránwála	44	76	13	17
Ráwalpindi	96	181	10	6
Jhelam	47	118	9	8
Gujrát	65	98	28	29
Sháhpúr	51	86	18	21
Multán	62	77	26	34
Jhang	84	147	26	18
Montgomery	58	94	21	22
Muzaffargarh	30	46	3	7
Bannú	79	124	24	19
Derah Ismail Khán	41	78	12	15
Derah Gházi Khán	13	16	2	13
Peshawar	52	91	26	28
Hazára	14	16	4	25
Kohát	6	9	3	33

The greatest number of appeals is shown in the Districts of Amritsar and Gurdáspúr, and the least number in the Frontier Districts of Kohát, Derah Ghází Khán, Hazárá.

The Commissioner of Pesháwar says—

"The exceptionally small number of appeals in the Kohát District shows how unspoilt by our Courts the people of the country are, and how readily they accept orders given in their cases by the constituted authorities."

The remark does not, however, apply to the Pesháwar District.

VI. Jurisdiction of Chief Court.

Jurisdiction of Chief Court. Appeals.

130. The number of appeals for disposal in the Chief Court was 659 against 567 in 1871; and the persons involved were 930 against 808; of these 633 cases were disposed of, leaving only 26 pending (against 35 in 1871). The average duration was 22 days, being 20 days less than the previous year.

The appeals were disposed of as follows:—

Appeals rejected	73
Sentences confirmed	556
Ditto modified	100
Ditto reversed	161
Total ...	890

The orders reversed were chiefly from—

Pesháwar	28
Ráwalpindi	20
Jhelam	19
Gurdáspúr	12
Gujránwála	11

The orders modified were chiefly from—

Ráwalpindi	22
Sháhpúr	19
Lahore	12

The percentage reversed, according to Divisions, was highest in cases from—

Ráwalpindi Division	22 per cent.
Pesháwar ditto	22 "
Ambálah ditto	21 "
Deráját ditto	21 "

and lowest in cases from—

Hissár Division	...	...	8 per cent.
Amritsar do.	...	...	12 „

Reference made 124 for di

131. The number of persons whose sentence of death was referred by Sessions Judges for confirmation of the Chief Court was 114, which, with 10 left over from the previous year, The cases of all were disposed of, and none left pending.

Sentences were confirmed in the case of	...	...	...	88 persons.
Modified	...	...	...	18 „
Acquitted	...	...	...	18 „

Murder cases were received from Divisions as follows:—

Peshawar	Division	...	...	21 cases.
Rawalpindi	ditto	...	...	21 „
Derajat	ditto	...	...	12 „
Amritsar	ditto	...	...	11 „
Multán	ditto	...	...	10 „
Dehli	ditto	...	...	7 „
Jálandhar	ditto	...	...	5 „
Lahore	ditto	...	...	5 „
Ambálah	ditto	...	...	4 „
Hissár	ditto	...	...	3 „

On the subject of cases submitted on the reference side, the Commissioner of Dehli writes—

"It is the practice of this Court to leave to the Chief Court the commutation of the sentence, stating whether, in the opinion of this Court, there are circumstances of extenuation sufficient to render commutation proper or advisable."

The practice is one to be strongly deprecated.

It is the duty of the Sessions Court to decide the point itself, and to award the sentence which it may think right, and not to throw the onus upon the Chief Court.

Revision.

132. There were taken up for disposal during the year 305 revision cases, involving 620 persons, as follows:—

		Cases.	Persons.
Pending from last year	...	13	27
Referred under Section 402, C. P. C.	...	2	6
404 „	...	152	312
405 „	...	28	38
434 „	...	110	237

These were disposed of as follows:—

Confirmed	130	230
Modified	68	110
Reversed	34	71
Annulled	44	132
Pending	29	77

The percentages of the cases disposed of are as follows:—

Orders confirmed	47 per cent.
„ modified	25 „
„ reversed	12 „
„ annulled	16 „

The greatest number of revision cases came from the Lahore and Amritsar Divisions—56 and 54 respectively; and the least from the Derájat and Hissár Divisions—7 and 10 respectively.

In addition to the above, 289 petitions of parties praying for revision of orders, from which there was no appeal, were rejected without calling for files, and many files were called for upon perusal of the periodical statements, and inspected, in which no action was necessary.

133. The following statement shows the work performed by the Chief Court during the year in the exercise of its original jurisdiction:—

District from which committed.	Sessions. Where held.	Sessions. Number of trials.	Prisoners.	Of what offence convicted.	Nature of sentence.
1					
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	1	John Cunningham ...	Voluntarily causing hurt. Sec. 323, I. P. C.	One month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine; in default one week's further rigorous imprisonment.
Multán ...	Ditto ...	2	John Sharman ...	Acquitted.	
Ambálah ...	Ditto ...	3	John Henry Byrne ...	Murder. Sec. 302, I. P. C.	Penal servitude for life.
Lahore ...	Ditto ...	4	James Shail ...	Forgery and cheating. Secs. 468, 471 and 417—511, I. P. C.	Two (2) years' rigorous imprisonment.
Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	5	William Butler ...	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Sec. 304, I. P. C.	Ten years' rigorous imprisonment, with three (3) months' solitary confinement.
Lahore ...	Ditto ...	6	Ferdinand Pelzer ...	Theft. Sec. 380, I. P. C.	Four (4) years' rigorous imprisonment, with three (3) months' solitary confinement.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7	George Robert Buckley	Acquitted.	
Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	8	Thomas Mullins and J. B. Mullins.	Acquitted.	

Superintendence.

134. The general superintendence of the Chief Court over the Subordinate Courts of the Province involves a considerable amount of work, which cannot be shown in any Return.

The Monthly and Quarterly Statements, which are invariably perused by one of the Judges, furnish material for the exercise of careful supervision, while the number of records which come before the Judges from every District of the Province give an insight into the working of the Courts generally and particularly, and afford ample scope for direction.

Mr. Justice Boulnois and Mr. Justice Lindsay have both been on tours of inspection since the opening of the present year.

VII.—Administrative and General.

Agency.

135. The annexed table shows the distribution among Courts of the various classes of the original work disposed of:—

	Cases disposed of.		Percentage.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Deputy Commissioner	3,401	2,909	5·5	4·6
Assistant Commissioner	7,723	10,016	12·5	16·0
Extra Assistant Commissioner	14,860	13,809	24·0	22·0
Tahsildár	17,358	16,431	28·1	26·1
Náib-Tahsildár	7,395	7,875	12·0	12·4
Cantonment Magistrate	2,473	3,583	4·4	5·7
Small Cause Court	528	519	0·8	·8
Canal Officer	384	429	0·5	·7
Customs Officer	2	4	·003	·006
Forest Officer	1	0	·001	...
Jail Officer	3	83	·004	·1
Municipal Boards	1,116	646	1·8	1·03
Board of Honorary Magistrates	3,248	3,483	5·2	5·5
Jagirdar Magistrates	2,969	3,133	4·8	5·0
Total ...	61,731	62,920	...	...

136. The following statement shows the amount of original and appellate work disposed of in each District by the Deputy Commissioner :—

DISTRICTS.	Under Deputy Commissioner's enhanced powers, Sections 445 A, 445 B.	Under Deputy Commissioner's Magisterial powers.	Under Deputy Commissioner's appellate powers
Dehli	19	16	91
Gurgaon	28	82	62
Karnal	6	18	29
Hissar	22	100	84
Rohtak	0	91	73
Sirsa (D. C. not invested with enhanced powers)	0	35	25
Ambalah	27	25	114
Ludianah	27	18	109
Simla	2	22	0
Jalandhar	28	57	90
Hoshiarpur	13	67	118
Kangra	21	60	53
Amritsar	31	78	207
Gurdaspur	56	38	156
Sialkot	27	98	67
Lahore	37	73	128
Firozpur	26	65	117
Gujranwala	16	105	44
Rawalpindi	67	49	96
Jhelam	13	2	47
Gujrat	14	91	65
Shahpur	10	41	51
Multan	39	90	62
Jhang	32	141	87
Montgomery	0	68	58
Muzaffargarh	1	34	30
Bannu	25	134	79
Derah Ismail Khan	37	106	41
Derah Ghazi Khan	8	74	13
Peshawar	4	81	92
Hazara	25	84	14
Kohat	2	150	6
Total	666	2,243	2,265

137. With the multifarious duties pressing on District Officers it is important to watch that the office of Magistrate of the District is not allowed to fall into the back-ground.

Magistrates of Districts.

138. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, and next to him the Deputy Commissioner Bannú, performed a creditable share of original work.

No reason has been assigned for the small number of cases tried by the Deputy Commissioners of Jhelam and Karnál.

139. The Commissioner of Ambálah remarks that none of the Deputy Commissioners of his Division do much criminal work,—a remark which, as far as original cases go, is justified by the figures. The case of Simla is exceptional.

140. The Commissioner of Dehli says that in Gurgáon only did the Magistrate of the District, as such, take up as much original criminal work as he should have done.

141. The Commissioner of Dehli comments generally upon the desirability of Magistrates of Districts taking up original work, and offers suggestions :—

"Whatever may be said of the advisability of relieving Magistrates of Districts of civil original, and appellate work, and I myself think such relief absolutely necessary, it is clearly altogether wrong that they should not take up original criminal work. Their control as Magistrates cannot otherwise be efficient. I would suggest, for the consideration of the Chief Court, whether it would not be well to advise Magistrates of Districts to divide their Districts, for the purpose of criminal administration, into the several Police Sub-divisions, taking up each month such number of Sub-divisions as should enable them during the year to gain a personal knowledge of the working of the Police administration, the class of cases, and the operations of the criminal classes of each Police Sub-division of the District under their charge. The probability is that, with the exception of a few Districts, such as Rawalpindi, the Magistrate of the District would not have more and might have less than the cases of one thánah to dispose of per mensem, while his experience would be more generally obtained, and his influence more equally diffused, than is at present the case. No doubt every good Magistrate makes some such arrangement of his work ; but it might be advisable to draw attention to the subject for the benefit of the inexperienced."

142. The proportion of work performed by Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners shows an increase upon last year. The Commissioner Deráját remarks that in Dera Ghází Khán too large a share of the work fell to the Native Extra Assistant.

Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

142. The amount of cases tried by Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs has slightly diminished.

Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.

144. All officers who refer to the subject speak well of the work performed by Honorary Magistrates. They are a valuable assistance in relieving officers of petty cases.

Honorary Magistrates.

145. The annexed statement shows the number of witnesses who attended Court in each District during the year, and the amount expended in diet-money:—

Witnesses

DISTRICT.		Number of witnesses attended.	Amount of diet-money paid.
			Rs.
Dehli	... ...	6,099	688
	Gurgáon	4,611	786
	Karnál	4,129	712
Hissár	... ...	4,465	290
	Rohtak	4,211	88
	Sirsa	2,575	79
Ambálah	... ...	8,211	891
	Ludiánah	5,613	1,052
	Simla	1,211	33
Jálandhar	... ...	4,016	208
	Hoshiárpur	5,287	356
	Kángra	3,812	213
Amritsar	... ...	10,058	327
	Gurdáspúr	7,692	233
	Siálkót	7,072	913
Lahore	... ...	13,214	1,395
	Firozpúr	6,176	1,387
	Gujránwala	6,046	321
Ráwalpindi	... ...	10,484	535
	Jhelam	4,700	406
	Gujrát	5,495	484
	Sháhpúr	3,735	19
Multán	... ...	5,081	416
	Jhang	4,128	699
	Montgomery	6,958	629
	Muraffargarh	4,732	377
Banná	... ...	3,009	119
	Derah Ismail Khán	4,205	161
	Derah Ghází Khán	3,990	41
Pesháwar	... ...	8,913	3
	Hazárá	2,554	3
	Kohát	2,255	381
	Total ...	1,75,267	13,645

146. Detention of witnesses is shown in the following :—

1,46,095	witnesses	were detained	one day.
19,976	„	„	two days.
5,336	„	„	three days.
2,208	„	„	four days.
830	„	„	five days.
646	„	„	six to eight days.
173	„	„	nine to fifteen days.
189	„	„	sixteen days and upwards.

In the Montgomery District 15 witnesses, and in Kohát 174, were detained for 16 days and upwards. In—

Ambálah ...	... 13	Witnesses were detained for 9 to 15 days.
Lyallpur ...	... 4	
Rawalpindi ...	... 2	
Sháhpúr ...	... 11	
Derah Ismail Khán	... 23	
Kohát ...	... 120	

The unusual detention in Kohát was in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner has entered into a full explanation, which is, briefly, that there was an influx of cases of serious crime which had to be made over to the Assistant Commissioner, who is patient and painstaking in his enquiries, but apt, as the Commissioner remarks, to dwell too long over each case.

No explanation is given of the detention of 15 witnesses in Montgomery District for 16 days.

The detention in Derah Ismail Khán was in the Courts of the Nawáb of Tánk, of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Bhakkar, and the Tahsíldár of Leia, and was due in the first case to unforeseen absence, in the other two to press of work.

The detention in Ambálat was due to the closing of the Court of the Tahsíldár of Naráingarh on the death of his son; as the witnesses were residents of Naráingarh, no hardship was involved, and the detention was really nominal.

Explanations of a like nature are furnished in the other cases.

147. Diaries of witnesses are kept up. They are occasionally tested by the Deputy Commissioner, and are considered for the most part to be reliable.

148. The practice of giving diet-money to witnesses varies, as will be clear from the statement, in different Districts; the total sum given amounts to Rs. 13,645.

In some Districts it is given in all cases sent up by Police; in some it is given in all cognizable cases, whether sent up by Police or not; in some it is given only to those who come from a distance, or who seem to need it. It is rarely, if ever, given in Tahsíl Courts.

The low figures in Sháhpúr are explained by the Deputy Commissioner to be due to the inadvertent neglect of the Circular order prescribing its distribution.

Most officers who speak of the subject are of opinion that it should be given much more freely, not in larger amounts, but to more witnesses.

This is a question which involves financial considerations.

Mauzawár system of record.

149. The Mauzawár system of record, which has been introduced into most Districts, is spoken of as working well, but one Deputy Commissioner believes that it is not so convenient as the old system.

Juries and Assessors.

150. Imperial Return No. 4 shows the use that has been made of Juries and Assessors. A favorable opinion of the use of Assessors at trials is very generally expressed.

Abstracts of Subordinate Magistrates.

151. Abstracts prepared by Subordinate Magistrates to show their criminal work are submitted through Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner, and files are occasionally inspected. The Commissioner Amritsar remarks that these abstracts either do not reach him at all, or reach him too late to be of use. There can be no doubt but that abstracts properly prepared and punctually submitted afford a useful means of controlling the work of Subordinate Courts, and are worth the time spent in preparation and perusal. The Chief Court, however, regret to find that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are prone to under-rate this useful means of supervision.

152. The question of dealing with determined offenders has been discussed under the head of procedure There were during the year 1,604 persons convicted a second time, and 490 convicted a third time and oftener. Of these 431 were tried by Subordinate Magistrates.

153. The plan of having fixed days for Civil and Criminal work has been acted upon in Gurgaon, and apparently with good result. The Deputy Commissioner says—

"The system of having fixed days for Criminal, Civil, and Revenue work in all the Courts, as reported in my last year's report, was pursued throughout the present year, and has worked admirably, relieving both the Courts and the people, who speak in favor of the system."

154. The general lack of system in dealing with crime has been alluded to above with reference to second convictions, and the taking of security for good behaviour.

155. The criminal laws allow of a very wide scope, and it is not desirable to hamper the exercise of them with rules and admonitions. Hence it is that the criminal administration of a District depends so much upon the individual placed in charge of it; and though no close approach to uniformity of practice can be expected in all Districts, yet it is very desirable that each District Officer should call in the aid of consistency and system in dealing with the crime of his District.

156. It is to be feared that this important matter does not sufficiently engage the attention of many Magistrates of Districts, and there is too much of the element of luck in the result of criminal trials. Thus the punishment awarded to a hardened offender is too frequently apportioned, not to his deserts, but to the power of the Magistrate trying the case. This is only a single instance, but this and similar miscarriages of justice could be obviated if all Magistrates of Districts were to feel themselves responsible for the thorough administration of criminal justice in their Districts, and were to exercise to the full that power of Magisterial control, both over Subordinate Courts and the Police, which the law has placed in their hands.

157. The Commissioner of Dehli has some remarks upon the effect upon the crime of a District of the personal control of the Magistrates and the Police Officers. He speaks of course with reference to his own Division, but his words are of general application, and are quoted in full.

Referring generally to the rise and fall of prices as exercising an influence on the fluctuation of crime, he continues :—

"But there are other causes which in my estimation most materially affect the subject. These are—

Firstly.—The excellence or otherwise of the Police administration, and especially the personal acquaintance with their Force of the District Superintendent of Police and his European Assistants. I do not mean general acquaintance, but real, practical, personal acquaintance with the individual members of the Police establishment. I look upon this as the great touch-stone of the whole system. In proportion to the knowledge the Police Force possesses that it is watched and controlled by European Officers who are personally acquainted with their men, will be the excellence or worthlessness of the conduct of the latter in respect of preventing, tracing, and reporting crime. In proportion also to the activity, energy, and judgment of those Officers will be the relative success of the Police administration.

"Now what are the facts in this Division during the year under report?

"In the Dehli District during the year preceding (1871), the state of crime was alarming; the Police was universally complained of as incapable and corrupt; and the citizens of Dehli and of the large towns sighed for a return to their old dearly-beloved chaukidári system, under which the greatest abuses flourished, but crime was checked by the payment of black mail to the chaukidárs themselves, who generally belonged to the most criminal classes. During the year under report the District enjoyed the uninterrupted benefit of the services of one of the best District Superintendents of Police in the Province, Captain Ewart, and of at least one assistant of great merit, Mr. Turnbull. Captain Ewart acted on the plan of making himself personally acquainted with the individual members of his force, and I honestly believe that the decrease of crime, and consequently of cases, is almost entirely due to his system, which has raised the tone of the Police Force, and acted as a deterrent to crime.

"The picture is not so bright in the other two Districts, Gurgáon and Karnál. The increase in the number of cases is very large in Gurgáon, and not at all accounted for on any other hypothesis than the inefficiency of the Police taking its tone from the European Officers. I utterly dissent from the view that the Native Police cannot be made efficient.

They are capable of great services. But they must be known individually, controlled, punished, and above all, rewarded, by Officers and Magistrates in whom they can repose confidence and respect, who are not always on the move, and rendered indifferent thereby to the wants of their charges.

"The state of the case is still worse in Karnál, though the statistics do not show so badly. An excellent District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Jones, who was allowed to stay in this District for only six weeks or a couple of months, has left on record one of the gloomiest pictures of the state of crime in the District and of Police inefficiency I have ever had the pain to read. It simply amounts to demoralization. Captain Harcourt, an energetic officer, who is fully alive to the state of the District, and who is doing all in his power to improve the state of things, endorses every word Mr. Jones has written. It is true that he had not charge of the District during any portion of the year under report, but that has rendered him only more careful not to exaggerate existing evils lest he should be thought to depreciate his predecessor.

"*Secondly.*—I will mention as another cause which influences the statistics of criminal cases, brought into our courts, the firmness, attention to their duties, and local experience or otherwise primarily of Magistrates of Districts, and secondarily of other Magistrates.

"In Dehli the management of the District changed hands several times, and at one time a new and inexperienced Deputy Commissioner, Captain Lang, was left for some time without any assistance whatsoever, excepting that of Mr. Carr Stephen, Judge of the Small Cause Court, who afforded him all the aid in his power, which was naturally not much. It is true that this period was not long protracted, but the consequences were not obliterated during the whole remainder of the year, although the year closed with a larger working establishment than the District had ever known. It is not to be wondered at that there was no real Magisterial control, and I may add that, but for the wholesome counterpoise of Captain Ewart's Police administration, very bad results might have followed. Not one of the Magistrates of the District who officiated at Dehli was fit for the work entrusted to him except Mr. Benton, who, however, is too young an officer for the charge, and remained only a very short time.

"In the Gurgáon District, Mr. Oliver was for some time almost single-handed. I do not think there was any want of vigour on his part. He shows, I think conclusively, that the working of the Police was unsatisfactory, and that the result shown would have been worse but for the success which attended the efforts of the zamindars themselves in tracking stolen cattle quite independently of the Police."

158. The statistics of crime are no sure criterion for judging of the efficiency of the Magisterial administration, but the Chief Court are willing to endorse the opinion of the Commissioner Deráját, that the decrease of heinous crime in Bannú, "is not fortuitous, but mainly attributable to the combined efforts of Police and Magistrates to meet a state of things which had become exceptional," and to instance Bannú as an example of successful Magisterial work in the year 1872.

159. On the other hand, the state to which a District may be reduced by the supineness of the Magistrate is strongly depicted by the Commissioner of Dehli in his report on Karnál.

After speaking of the state of crime and Police inefficiency amounting to demoralization, the Commissioner traces the main responsibility to the Magistrate

who held charge during the year, and has now retired, and concludes with saying that "it will take the best efforts of the best men the Government can send to this forsaken District to repair the evil which has been inflicted on it by maladministration."

160. Change of Deputy Commissioners is strongly antagonistic to a good Criminal administration. There are eleven Districts in which there has been no change during the year. In three Districts, Rohtak, Gujránwála, and Montgomery, there have been no less than five changes. In Dehli there were four. In five Districts there were three changes. In five Districts the changes were two, and in the rest one. Under such a state of things any systematic exercise of Magisterial control is sorely impeded.

161. The Commissioner of Lahore endeavours to trace the causes of the unpopularity of our Courts and their comparative inefficiency in checking crime, and offers suggestions (which involve, however, an entire remodelling of the constitution of our Courts) for placing the administration of criminal justice on a more satisfactory footing.

162. The Divisional Reports were received in this office on the following dates :—

Dehli	...	...	...	...	3rd March	1873.
Hissár	...	...	...	...	5th February	1873.
Ambálah	...	...	...	...	19th „	„
Jálandhar	...	...	...	...	17th „	„
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	19th „	„
Lahore	...	...	...	...	5th March	1873.
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	24th February	1873.
Multán	...	...	...	...	24th „	„
Deráját	...	...	...	...	28th „	„
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	25th „	„

and, together with the District Reports, are submitted herewith.

163. A review of the Judicial work performed during the year by all officers will be annexed to the Civil Report.

I have, &c.,

E. H. HARRISON,

Officiating Registrar.

No. I.

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT OF ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

No. I.

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT OF ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			NUMBER OF CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL.			NUMBER OF PERSONS BROUGHT TO TRIAL.			DISPOSED OF.										PERSONS REMAINING UNDER TRIAL.		
									Persons committed to the Sessions for trial.			Persons convicted.			Persons acquitted and discharged.						
Number.	Division.	DISTRICTS.	Non-bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Non-bailable offences.	Bailable offences.	Total.	Non-bailable offences.	Bailable offences.	Total.	Of non-bailable offences.	Of bailable offences.	Total.	Of non-bailable offences.	Of bailable offences.	Total.	Number of persons who died, escaped or were transferred.	For non-bailable offences.	For bailable offences.	DATES OF OLDEST CASES PENDING.
1	DEHLI.	Dehli .. (1871	305	2,312	2,617	1,081	3,326	4,357	71	22	93	555	1,774	2,329	389	1,500	1,889	4	14	28	1st November 1871.
		.. (1872	566	1,943	2,509	861	3,611	4,472	48	7	55	531	2,339	2,870	279	1,240	1,519	18	2	9	21st November 1872.
2		Gurgáon .. (1871	297	889	1,186	479	1,830	2,309	47	18	65	294	1,198	1,492	129	613	742	7	3	..	16th December 1871.
		.. (1872	349	821	1,170	528	2,154	2,682	26	..	26	348	1,205	1,553	122	868	990	18	20	55	6th August 1872.
3		Karnál .. (1871	318	602	920	541	1,491	2,032	35	..	35	317	977	1,294	174	514	688	11	4	..	2nd December 1871.
		.. (1872	351	526	877	558	1,207	1,765	14	..	14	348	692	1,040	174	504	678	11	14	8	25th November 1872.
		TOTAL .. (1871	1,220	3,803	4,723	2,051	6,647	8,698	153	40	193	1,166	3,949	5,115	692	2,627	3,319	22	21	28	
		.. (1872	1,266	3,290	4,556	1,947	6,952	8,899	88	7	95	1,227	4,236	5,463	575	2,612	3,187	47	36	72	
		DIFFERENCE ..	P. 46	M. 213	M. 167	M. 104	P. 305	P. 201	M. 65	M. 33	M. 98	P. 61	P. 287	P. 348	M. 117	M. 15	M. 132	P. 25	P. 15	P. 44	
4	HISSAR.	Hissar .. (1871	371	578	949	627	1,343	1,970	24	7	31	417	913	1,330	183	423	606	..	3	..	16th December 1871.
		.. (1872	342	541	883	562	1,161	1,723	18	2	20	386	665	1,051	154	483	637	3	1	11	18th December 1872.
5		Rohtak .. (1871	205	592	797	362	1,665	2,027	20	2	22	224	1,239	1,463	98	423	521	3	17	1	2nd December 1871.
		.. (1872	225	609	834	393	1,456	1,849	54	10	64	229	1,015	1,244	98	423	521	12	5	3	23rd December 1872.
6		Sirsa .. (1871	294	327	621	499	658	1,157	21	1	22	344	375	719	118	277	395	7	9	5	12th December 1871.
		.. (1872	315	324	639	509	658	1,167	10	..	10	366	362	728	116	296	412	7	10	..	2nd December 1872.
		TOTAL .. (1871	870	1,497	2,367	1,488	3,666	5,154	65	10	75	985	2,527	3,512	399	1,123	1,522	10	29	6	
		.. (1872	882	1,474	2,356	1,464	3,275	4,739	82	12	94	981	2,042	3,023	368	1,202	1,570	22	16	14	
		DIFFERENCE ..	P. 12	M. 23	M. 11	M. 24	M. 391	M. 415	P. 17	P. 2	P. 19	M. 4	M. 485	M. 489	M. 31	P. 79	P. 48	P. 12	M. 13	P. 8	
7	AMBALAH.	Ambálah .. (1871	634	1,879	2,513	957	4,295	5,252	41	4	45	611	2,564	3,175	288	1,719	2,007	2	16	7	7th December 1871.
		.. (1872	750	1,842	2,592	1,064	4,313	5,377	35	20	55	732	2,899	3,631	284	1,370	1,654	7	8	22	6th December 1872.
8		Ludiánah .. (1871	395	972	1,367	620	1,753	2,373	26	15	41	390	703	1,102	181	1,023	1,204	3	13	10	13th December 1871.
		.. (1872	563	1,430	1,993	900	2,745	3,645	66	12	78	600	1,430	2,035	216	1,292	1,508	3	10	11	19th December 1872.
9		Simla .. (1871	129	690	819	163	1,712	1,875	2	8	10	122	1,274	1,396	39	426	465	4	..	..	
		.. (1872	169	981	1,150	216	2,247	2,463	6	..	6	141	1,863	2,004	62	376	438	5	5	5	4th March 1872.
		TOTAL .. (1871	1,158	3,541	4,699	1,740	7,760	9,500	69	27	96	1,123	4,541	5,673	508	3,168	3,676	9	29	17	
		.. (1872	1,482	4,253	5,735	2,180	9,305	11,485	107	32	139	1,473	6,192	7,670	562	3,038	3,600	15	23	38	
		DIFFERENCE ..	P. 324	P. 712	P. 1,036	P. 440	P. 1,545	P. 1,985	P. 38	P. 5	P. 43	P. 346	P. 1,651	P. 1,997	P. 54	M. 130	M. 76	P. 6	M. 6	P. 21	

10	JALANDHAR.	Jalandhar	1871	406	1,782	2,188	621	4,537	5,158	50	11	61	340	2,323	2,663	196	2,142	2,338	23	16	58	10th October 1871.
			1872	458	1,973	2,431	651	4,630	5,281	36	19	55	393	1,973	2,366	177	2,623	2,800	35	10	15	10th November 1872.
11		Hoshiárpúr	1871	554	1,640	2,194	787	3,851	4,638	31	15	46	577	1,344	1,921	173	2,476	2,649	16	6	..	15th December 1871.
			1872	529	2,816	3,345	870	6,003	6,873	28	7	35	481	1,913	2,394	284	3,884	4,168	37	52	187	4th November 1872.
12		Kángra	1871	296	1,754	2,050	392	3,506	3,898	12	8	20	288	1,766	2,054	91	1,716	1,807	..	1	10	17th November 1871.
			1872	312	1,933	2,245	444	4,928	5,372	19	17	36	276	2,740	3,016	141	2,156	2,297	2	7	14	7th November 1872.
		TOTAL	1871	1,256	5,176	6,432	1,800	11,894	13,694	93	34	127	1,205	5,433	6,638	460	6,334	6,794	38	23	74	
			1872	1,299	6,722	8,021	1,965	15,561	17,526	83	43	126	1,159	6,626	7,776	602	8,663	9,265	74	69	216	
		DIFFERENCE	..	P. 43	P. 1,546	P. 1,589	P. 165	P. 3,667	P. 3,832	M. 10	P. 9	M. 1	M. 55	P. 1,193	P. 1,138	P. 142	P. 2,329	P. 2,471	P. 36	P. 46	P. 142	
13	AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	1871	952	3,709	4,661	1,443	9,516	10,959	61	7	68	857	3,080	3,937	513	6,393	6,906	7	12	29	21st November 1871.
			1872	891	3,588	4,479	1,355	8,168	9,523	53	14	67	774	2,528	3,302	489	5,582	6,071	6	34	43	5th November 1872.
14		Gurdáspúr	1871	790	2,376	3,166	1,125	3,782	4,907	54	1	55	538	1,664	2,202	481	2,102	2,583	50	3	14	6th October 1871.
			1872	660	2,441	3,101	987	4,328	5,315	60	18	78	528	1,283	1,811	325	2,965	3,290	77	3	56	25th May 1872.
15		Siálkót	1871	647	2,751	3,398	1,042	5,233	6,275	24	18	42	615	1,608	2,223	361	3,477	3,838	42	13	117	8th November 1871.
			1872	848	2,610	3,458	1,190	4,473	5,663	28	11	39	857	1,308	2,165	265	3,066	3,331	42	10	76	21st November 1872.
		TOTAL	1871	2,389	8,836	11,225	3,610	18,531	22,141	139	26	165	2,010	6,352	8,362	1,355	11,972	13,327	99	28	160	
			1872	2,399	8,539	10,938	3,532	16,969	20,501	141	43	184	2,159	5,119	7,278	1,079	11,613	12,692	125	47	175	
		DIFFERENCE		P. 10	M. 297	M. 287	M. 78	M. 1,562	M. 1,640	P. 2	P. 17	P. 19	P. 149	M. 1,233	M. 1,084	M. 276	M. 359	M. 635	P. 26	P. 19	P. 15	
16	LAHORE.	Lahore	1871	1,453	3,258	4,711	2,272	6,444	8,716	82	22	104	1,392	3,635	5,027	744	2,782	3,526	32	23	4	4th December 1871.
			1872	1,337	2,485	3,822	2,148	5,261	7,409	111	48	159	1,338	3,359	4,697	679	1,846	2,525	4	17	7	20th November 1872.
17		Firozpúr	1871	740	1,180	1,920	1,238	2,415	3,653	61	2	63	880	1,280	2,160	291	1,125	1,416	1	6	7	5th December 1871.
			1872	820	1,373	2,193	1,108	2,377	3,485	23	..	23	797	1,159	1,956	280	1,187	1,467	2	6	31	6th November 1872.
18		Gujránwála	1871	855	668	1,523	1,313	1,460	2,773	32	8	40	811	843	1,654	437	571	1,008	12	22	37	14th November 1871.
			1872	852	971	1,823	871	1,951	2,822	27	9	36	549	909	1,458	276	1,005	1,281	..	19	28	24th October 1872.
		TOTAL	1871	3,048	5,106	8,154	4,823	10,319	15,142	175	32	207	3,083	5,758	8,841	1,472	4,478	5,950	45	51	48	
			1872	2,739	4,799	7,538	4,127	9,589	13,716	161	57	218	2,684	5,427	8,111	1,235	4,038	5,273	6	42	66	
		DIFFERENCE	..	M. 309	M. 307	M. 616	M. 696	M. 730	M. 1,426	M. 14	P. 25	P. 11	M. 399	M. 331	M. 730	M. 237	M. 440	M. 677	M. 39	M. 9	P. 18	
19	RÁWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi	1871	566	3,176	3,742	886	7,025	7,911	121	125	246	525	3,474	3,999	205	3,408	3,613	23	13	17	16th November 1871.
			1872	672	3,765	4,437	1,038	7,221	8,259	86	47	133	664	3,867	4,531	260	3,286	3,546	3	27	19	12th November 1872.
20		Jhelam	1871	361	1,288	1,649	612	3,683	4,295	48	8	56	370	1,432	1,802	183	2,209	2,392	5	7	33	9th November 1871.
			1872	318	1,248	1,566	556	3,191	3,727	38	14	52	356	1,537	1,893	132	1,632	1,764	3	6	4	1st December 1872.
21		Gujrát	1871	800	1,184	1,984	1,175	2,825	4,000	16	4	20	751	931	1,682	338	1,879	2,217	26	46	14	23rd November 1871.
			1872	666	1,171	1,837	913	2,488	3,401	14	23	37	577	716	1,293	319	1,695	2,014	32	11	14	2nd December 1872.
22		Shábpúr	1871	501	887	1,478	993	3,862	3,855	75	111	186	598	166	1,764	294	1,582	1,876	6	20	3	4th December 1871.
			1872	447	719	1,166	687	1,841	2,528	16	4	20	433	486	1,319	214	938	1,152	4	20	13	20th December 1872.
		TOTAL	1871	2,218	6,535	8,853	3,666	16,395	20,061	260	248	508	2,244	7,003	9,247	1,020	9,078	10,098	60	86	62	
			1872	2,103	6,903	9,006	3,204	14,711	17,915	154	88	242	2,030	7,006	9,036	916	7,560	8,476	42	64	51	
		DIFFERENCE	..	M. 215	P. 368	P. 153	M. 462	M. 1,684	M. 2,146	M. 106	M. 160	M. 266	M. 214	P. 3	M. 211	M. 104	M. 1,518	M. 1,622	M. 18	M. 22	M. 11	

NOTE.—P. for Plus and M. for Minus.

Statement No. I—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			NUMBER OF CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL.			NUMBER OF PERSONS BROUGHT TO TRIAL.			DISPOSED OF.										PERSONS REMAINING UNDER TRIAL.		
									Persons committed to the Sessions for Trial.			*Persons convicted.*			*Persons acquitted and discharged.*						
Number.	Division.	DISTRICTS.	Non-bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Non-bailable offences.	Bailable offences.	Total.	Non-bailable offences.	Bailable offences.	Total.	Of non-bailable offences.	Of bailable offences.	Total.	Of non-bailable offences.	Of bailable offences.	Total.	Number of persons who died, escaped or were transferred.	For non-bailable offences.	For bailable offences.	DATES OF OLDEST CASES PENDING.
23	MULTAN.	Multán (1871)	626	1,127	1,753	939	2,803	3,742	18	..	18	621	1,561	2,182	293	1,228	1,521	2	5	14	16th October 1871.
		Multán (1872)	613	1,041	1,654	873	2,368	3,241	9	1	10	619	1,271	1,890	241	1,089	1,321	2	3	15	22nd December 1872.
24		Jhang (1871)	509	595	1,104	889	1,756	2,645	25	36	61	628	1,136	1,764	228	557	785	5	5	25	21st November 1871.
		Jhang (1872)	490	520	950	742	1,475	2,217	13	13	26	553	1,066	1,619	152	384	536	10	15	11	1st September 1872.
25		Montgomery (1871)	788	411	1,199	1,329	1,016	2,345	13	5	18	1,011	611	1,622	290	392	682	1	14	8	16th November 1871.
		Montgomery (1872)	807	514	1,321	1,333	1,221	2,554	24	2	26	987	650	1,637	285	548	833	7	30	21	25th November 1872.
26		Muzaffargarh (1871)	963	798	1,161	841	1,636	2,237	39	9	48	325	837	1,162	169	842	1,011	1	7	8	27th November 1871.
		Muzaffargarh (1872)	424	917	1,341	628	1,811	2,439	19	8	27	426	999	1,425	175	702	877	2	8	..	18th December 1872.
		TOTAL (1871)	2,286	2,931	5,217	3,698	7,271	10,969	95	50	145	2,585	4,145	6,730	980	3,019	3,999	9	31	55	
		TOTAL (1872)	2,274	2,992	5,266	3,576	6,875	10,451	65	24	89	2,585	3,986	6,571	853	2,814	3,667	21	56	47	
		DIFFERENCE	M. 12	P. 61	P. 49	M. 122	M. 396	M. 518	M. 30	M. 26	M. 56	..	M. 159	M. 159	M. 127	M. 205	M. 332	P. 12	P. 25	M. 8	
27	DERAJAT.	Bannú (1871)	419	1,050	1,469	785	3,165	3,950	52	11	63	264	1,959	2,223	456	1,173	1,629	2	11	22	4th December 1871.
		Bannú (1872)	345	1,110	1,455	656	3,443	4,099	23	...	23	295	2,013	2,308	333	1,413	1,746	4	2	16	19th December 1872.
28		Derah Ismail Khán (1871)	573	744	1,317	953	1,851	2,804	20	17	37	483	947	1,430	415	870	1,285	3	33	16	1st November 1871.
		Derah Ismail Khán (1872)	628	840	1,468	1,293	2,193	3,486	37	25	62	540	1,078	1,618	671	1,079	1,750	..	45	11	4th November 1872.
29		Derah Ghází Khán (1871)	540	1,218	1,758	972	2,371	3,343	27	4	31	499	1,222	1,721	409	1,133	1,542	2	35	12	9th November 1871.
		Derah Ghází Khán (1872)	612	1,122	1,734	1,054	2,078	3,132	29	19	48	573	1,309	1,882	417	732	1,149	8	30	15	12th November 1872.
		TOTAL (1871)	1,532	3,012	4,544	2,710	7,387	10,097	99	32	131	1,246	4,128	5,374	1,280	3,176	4,456	7	79	50	
		TOTAL (1872)	1,585	3,072	4,657	3,003	7,714	10,717	89	44	133	1,408	4,400	5,808	1,421	3,224	4,645	12	77	42	
		DIFFERENCE	P. 53	P. 60	P. 113	P. 293	P. 327	P. 620	M. 10	P. 12	P. 2	P. 162	P. 272	P. 434	P. 141	P. 48	P. 189	P. 5	M. 2	M. 8	
30	PESHAWAR.	Peshawár (1871)	1,096	2,534	3,630	2,043	6,734	8,777	202	27	229	667	3,433	4,100	1,129	3,212	4,341	6	42	59	17th October 1871.
		Peshawár (1872)	933	2,482	3,365	1,717	6,558	8,275	272	45	317	625	3,221	3,846	878	3,150	4,028	2	40	42	3rd September 1872.
31		Hazára (1871)	149	705	854	265	1,485	1,750	8	1	9	123	685	808	129	752	872	..	14	47	23rd September 1871.
		Hazára (1872)	250	671	901	389	1,735	2,124	14	1	15	193	1,111	1,304	180	615	795	..	2	8	5th December 1872.
32		Kohát (1871)	310	558	868	528	1,636	2,164	41	6	47	215	1,201	1,416	267	423	690	2	4	5	26th September 1871.
		Kohát (1872)	233	406	639	456	1,220	1,676	22	..	22	207	777	984	217	430	647	8	8	7	11th September 1872.
		TOTAL (1871)	1,555	3,797	5,352	2,836	9,855	12,691	251	34	285	1,005	5,319	6,324	1,516	4,387	5,903	8	60	111	
		TOTAL (1872)	1,416	3,509	4,905	2,562	9,513	12,075	308	46	354	925	5,209	6,134	1,275	4,195	5,470	10	50	57	
		DIFFERENCE	M. 139	M. 288	M. 447	M. 274	M. 342	M. 616	P. 57	P. 12	P. 69	M. 80	M. 110	M. 190	M. 241	M. 192	M. 433	P. 2	M. 10	M. 54	
		GRAND TOTAL (1871)	17,632	43,864	61,596	28,422	99,725	128,147	1,399	533	1,932	16,661	49,155	65,816	9,682	49,362	59,044	307	437	611	
		GRAND TOTAL (1872)	17,425	45,553	62,978	27,560	1,00,464	128,024	1,278	396	1,674	8,827	40,238	49,065	8,886	48,959	57,845	374	483	778	
		DIFFERENCE	M. 207	P. 1,689	P. 1,382	M. 862	P. 739	M. 123	M. 121	M. 137	M. 258	M. 34	P. 1,083	P. 1,054	M. 796	M. 403	M. 1,199	P. 67	P. 46	P. 167	

NOTE.—P. for Plus and M. for Minus

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PANJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872.

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence ..	Sections 118 to 120, I. P. C.	5	8	..	..	..	..
2	Abetment of mutinous assault ..	Sections 133 and 134, I. P. C.	1	3	2	2	..	..
3	Giving false evidence ..	194 to 196, I. P. C.	2	4	1	3	..	..
4	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ..	225, I. P. C.	7	23	16	7	..	..
5	Abetment of ditto ditto ..		1	3	3	..	..	..
6	Violation of condition of remission of sentence ..	227, I. P. C.	1	1	1	..	..	..
7	Counterfeiting coin ..	231 to 236, I. P. C.	14	8	6	11	..	1
8	Import or export of counterfeit coin ..	237 and 238, I. P. C.	1	1	..	1	..	..
9	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 and 250 to 254, I. P. C.	147	154	64	90	..	..
10	Diminishing or altering coin ..	246 to 249, I. P. C.	6	5	3	2	..	..
11	Murder by Thags	302, 303, 396, I. P. C.	1	1	..	1	..	..
12	Murder by Dacoits ..		4	8	8	..	..	..
13	Murder by Robbers ..		16	43	23	12	..	8
14	Murder by poison for sake of robbery		5	8	4	4	..	..
15	Murder by poison from other motives		21	30	16	14	..	..
16	Other murders from motives connected with women ..		147	328	115	186	3	24
17	Abetment of ditto ..		..	2	..	2	..	..
18	Other murders from other motives ..		200	450	168	245	..	37
19	Attempt to murder ..	307, I. P. C.	68	98	43	54	1	..
20	Culpable homicide ..	304, I. P. C.	145	311	101	201	1	8
21	Abetment of do. ..		..	10	..	10	..	..
22	Abetment of suicide ..	305 and 306, I. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	..
23	Causing miscarriage ..	313 to 316, I. P. C.	9	19	9	10	..	..
24	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ..	326, I. P. C.	58	67	34	31	2	..
25	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ..	327, 329, 331, and 333, I. P. C.	4	6	..	6	..	..
26	Administering stupefying drugs ..	328, I. P. C.	70	57	32	22	1	2

No. 2—*continued.*

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	NON-BAILABLE—*continued.*							
27	Assault in attempting theft from person	356, I. P. C.	31	22	7	14	..	1
28	Kidnapping or abduction ..	363 to 365; 367 to 369, I. P. C.	230	305	177	108	10	10
29	Abetment of ditto ..		..	8	6	2	..	..
30	Abducting woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ..	366, I. P. C.	70	156	77	57	5	17
31	Abetment of ditto, ditto ..		..	1	..	1	..	..
32	Habitual dealing in slaves ...	371, I. P. C.	2	2	..	2	..	..
33	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	372, 373, I. P. C.	30	52	27	18	3	4
34	Rape ..	376, I. P. C.	183	108	73	31	..	4
35	Abetment of rape ..		2	2	1	1	..	..
36	Attempt to rape ..		22	13	3	10	..	..
37	Unnatural offences ..	377, I. P. C.	95	86	42	41	1	2
38	Attempt ditto ..		2	2	..	2	..	..
39	Theft of cattle ..	379 to 381, I. P. C.	5,921	4,845	1,380	3,332	56	77
40	Attempt ditto ..		15	14	4	10	..	..
41	Abetment ditto ..		..	2	..	2	..	..
42	Theft, ordinary ...		10,903	9,188	2,470	6,618	24	76
43	Attempt ditto ..		77	90	20	68	..	2
44	Abetment ditto ..		7	16	7	9	..	..
45	Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt or restraint of cattle	382 I. P. C.	33	41	33	8	..	..
46	Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt or restraint, ordinary		4	10	9	1	..	..
47	Extortion by causing fear of death or grievous hurt or accusation ..	386 to 389, I. P. C.	3	4	2	2	..	..
48	Robbery in a dwelling house ..	392, 393, I. P. C.	182	174	88	83	..	3
49	Abetment of ditto ..		..	2	1	1	..	..
50	Robbery on the highway ...		98	87	38	46	..	3
51	Robbery elsewhere ..		128	54	34	18	..	2
52	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon by poison or stupefying drugs ..	394, 397, 398, I. P. C.	22	21	4	14	..	3
53	Ditto ditto by other means		14	6	1	5	..	..
54	Dacoity ..	395, 398, I. P. C.	43	83	21	49	..	13
55	Dacoity with grievous hurt ..	397, I. P. C.	8	19	8	11	..	..

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	NON-BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
56	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ..	399, 402, I. P. C.	1	3	3	..	..	..
57	Belonging to a gang of thieves ..	401, I. P. C.	4	3	3	..	..	..
58	Criminal breach of trust ..	406 to 409, I. P. C.	438	358	178	260	3	22
59	Attempt ditto ..		1	1	..	..	..	..
60	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	411 to 414, I. P. C.	2,849	4,246	1,514	2,431	149	72
61	Serious mischief by fire ..	436 to 438, I. P. C.	64	42	34	4	..	1
62	Mischief to a vessel ..	437, 439, I. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	..
63	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ..	440, I. P. C.	9	19	10	5	..	4
64	House trespass in order to the committing of theft ..	451, I. P. C.	56	55	12	39	..	4
65	Ditto ditto of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ..	449, 450, I. P. C.	2	1	1	..	..	..
66	House trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt ..	452, I. P. C.	11	27	26	1	..	..
67	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ..	453 and 456, I. P. C.	2,596	487	151	333	..	3
68	Attempt ditto ditto ..		59	25	5	20	..	..
69	Lurking house trespass, an offence other than theft ..	454, 457, I. P. C.	9,462	4,501	1,485	2,934	21	61
70	Attempt ditto ditto ..		103	73	23	47	..	3
71	Abetment ditto ditto ..		2	26	7	18	..	1
72	Lurking house trespass in order to the committing of theft ..	454, 457, I. P. C.	10	10	..	10	..	..
73	Ditto or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt ..	455, 458, I. P. C.	84	48	13	35	..	..
74	Ditto ditto with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ..	459, 460, I. P. C.	75	36	10	26	..	..
75	Forgery or fraudulently using or posessing forged document ..	466 to 468; 472 to 477, I. P. C.	47	72	51	18	..	3
76	Abetment ditto ditto ..		1	1	..	1	..	..
77	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ..	493, 495, 496, I. P. C.	8	10	5	5	..	..
78	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace ..	505, I. P. C.	2	17	17	..	..	..
	BAILABLE.							
79	Personating a soldier ..	140, I. P. C.	17	123	30	93	..	..
80	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly ..	143 to 145, 151, 158, I. P. C.	42	324	188	136	..	..

No. 2—*continued.*

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
81	Rioting ..	147 to 149, 152, 153 I. P. C.	621	4,785	1,403	3,364	..	18
82	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ..	154 to 156, I. P. C.	5	34	8	26	..	..
83	Affray ..	160, I. P. C.	267	1,601	463	1,138	..	..
84	Bribery ..	161 to 165, I. P. C.	159	198	121	69	..	8
85	Abetment ditto ..		3	3	2	1	..	..
86	Attempt ditto ..		1	1	..	1	..	..
87	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166, I. P. C.	7	10	4	6	..	..
88	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury	167, I. P. C.	3	4	3	1	..	..
89	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property ..	168, 169, I. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	..
90	Personating a public servant ..	170, 171, I. P. C.	57	55	12	40	..	3
91	Abetment ditto ditto ..		1	1	1	..	..	..
92	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ..	172 to 174, I. P. C.	155	278	105	173	..	..
93	Omitting to give information ..	176, I. P. C.	37	82	38	44	..	..
94	Giving false information ..	177 to 182, I. P. C.	333	396	117	274	..	5
95	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ..	178 to 180, I. P. C.	11	50	39	11	..	..
96	Making false statement on oath ..	181, I. P. C.	29	46	12	34	..	..
	Attempt ditto ditto ..		..	1	1	..	..	..
97	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ..	183 to 184, I. P. C.	165	386	165	202	2	16
98	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ..	186, 187, I. P. C.	211	433	183	245	1	4
99	Disobedience to lawful order ..	188, I. P. C.	262	987	249	732	2	4
100	Threatening a public servant with injury	189, I. P. C.	1	3	..	3	..	..
101	Giving or using false evidence (simple)	193, 196, I. P. C.	120	209	101	104	..	4
102	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple) ..	193, 196, I. P. C.	13	15	7	8	..	..
103	Signing or using a false certificate ..	197, 198, I. P. C.	3	4	1	3	..	..
104	Making or using a false declaration ..	199, 200, I. P. C.	6	8	3	1	3	1
105	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ..	201, I. P. C.	27	102	47	55	..	..
106	Omitting to give information of an offence ..	202, I. P. C.	28	62	29	33	..	..

No. 2—*continued.*

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
107	Giving false information respecting an offence ..	203 I. P. C.	9	15	6	9	..	..
108	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ..	204 I. P. C.	7	8	5	1	..	2
109	False personation in judicial proceeding	205 I. P. C.	25	39	6	33	..	..
110	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ..	206, 207 I. P. C.	19	36	26	10	..	..
111	Fraudulently suffering a decree ..	208 I. P. C.	1	1	1	..	..	..
112	False claim ..	209 I. P. C.	35	47	33	12	..	2
113	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ..	210 I. P. C.	15	15	11	3	..	1
114	False charge of an offence ..	211 I. P. C.	154	205	98	100	..	7
115	Harbouring an offender ..	212, 216 I. P. C.	20	36	14	22	..	..
116	Taking gift to screen an offender ..	213 to 215 I. P. C.	51	100	29	69	..	2
117	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ..	217, 218 I. P. C.	2	3	1	2	..	..
118	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ..	219, 220 I. P. C.	2	4	4	..	..	..
119	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ..	221, 222 I. P. C.	18	48	15	31	..	2
120	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ..	223 I. P. C.	49	74	20	51	1	2
121	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ..	224, 225 I. P. C.	129	192	34	154	1	3
122	Abetment ditto ditto ..		..	1	..	1	..	..
123	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceeding ..	228 I. P. C.	117	196	7	189	..	..
124	Pesonating a Juror or Assessor ..	229 I. P. C.	5	5	3	2	..	..
125	Making, possessing, or selling an instrument to counterfeit a stamp ..	256, 257 I. P. C.	2	2	..	1	..	1
126	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ..	261 to 263 I. P. C.	5	6	3	3	..	..
127	Using, possessing, making, or selling false weights or measures ..	264 to 267 I. P. C.	87	127	39	88	..	..
128	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ..	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289 I. P. C.	239	476	85	387	..	4
129	Adulterating or selling adulterated food	272, 273 I. P. C.	66	109	23	86	..	..
130	Adultering or selling adulterated drugs	274, 275 I. P. C.	4	6	1	5	..	..
131	Knowingly selling one drug for another	276 I. P. C.	1	1	..	1	..	..

No. 2—*continued.*

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Bailable—*continued.*							
132	Defiling the water of a public reservoir	277, I. P. C.	29	81	33	46	..	2
133	Making atmosphere noxious to health..	278, I. P. C.	38	157	22	134	..	1
134	Obstructing a public way ..	283, I. P. C.	11	46	19	27	..	..
135	Committing nuisance ..	290, 291, I. P. C.	390	1,504	189	1,311	..	4
136	Selling or possessing obscene books ..	292, 293, I. P. C.	1	1	..	1	..	..
137	Obscene songs ..	294, I. P. C.	15	43	11	32	..	..
138	Religious insults ..	295, 297, 298, I. P. C.	58	113	70	40	..	3
139	Disturbing religious assembly ..	296, I. P. C.	3	7	5	2	..	..
140	Attempt to commit culpable homicide..	308, I. P. C.	7	8	6	2	..	..
141	Attempt to commit suicide ..	309, I. P. C.	198	175	65	106	2	2
142	Causing miscarriage (simple) ..	312, I. P. C.	27	31	19	12	..	..
143	Exposing and abandoning a child ..	317, I. P. C.	11	5	2	3	..	..
144	Concealment of birth ..	318, I. P. C.	26	31	17	14	..	..
145	Causing hurt ..	323, 334, I. P. C.	2,998	5,979	3,757	2,186	5	31
146	Attempt ditto ..		3	3	2	1	..	..
147	Abetment ditto ..		1	5	5	..	..	..
148	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons..	324, I. P. C.	136	212	80	130	..	2
149	Attempt ditto ditto ..		1	1	1	..	..	..
150	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c.	330, 332, I. P. C.	17	49	46	3	..	..
151	Grievous hurt ..	325, I. P. C.	444	597	228	350	1	18
152	Attempt ditto ..		3	3	..	3	..	..
153	Abetment ditto ..		..	2	1	1	..	..
154	Causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation	335, I. P. C.	36	66	25	40	..	1
155	Doing an act which endangers human safety	336, 337, I. P. C.	20	33	12	20	..	1
156	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ..	338, I. P. C.	4	5	2	3	..	..
157	Wrongful restraint ..	341, I. P. C.	224	520	353	163	..	1
158	Wrongful confinement ..	342, 346, I. P. C.	178	337	258	79	..	..
159	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ..	347, 348, I. P. C.	14	28	17	11	..	..
160	Assault or use of criminal force ..	352 to 355, 357, 358, I. P. C.	14,448	32,063	24,166	7,646	13	238
161	Abetment ditto ..		..	13	3	10	..	..

No. 2—*continued.*

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
162	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ..	370, I. P. C.	12	22	15	4	..	
163	Unlawful compulsory labor ..	374, I. P. C.	2	3	3	..	..	..
164	Extortion ..	384, 385, I. P. C.	159	222	158	50	..	14
165	Dishonest misappropriation ..	403, 404, I. P. C.	537	821	276	534	5	6
166	Abetment ditto ..		1	8	2	6	..	..
167	Cheating ..	417 to 420, I. P. C.	518	759	465	376	4	14
168	Attempt ditto ..		3	3	1	2	..	..
169	Fraudulent disposition of property ..	421, 422, 424 I. P. C.	18	26	22	2	..	2
170	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ..	423, I. P. C.	18	30	14	16	..	..
171	Mischief, ordinary ..	426, 427; 430 to 433, I. P. C.	1,924	4,256	2,140	2,098	1	17
172	Attempt ditto ..		1	2	..	2	..	..
173	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	428, 429, I. P. C.	544	795	510	268	..	17
174	Attempt ..		12	16	6	10	..	..
175	Abetment ..		1	2	..	2	..	..
176	Mischief by destroying land marks ..	434, I. P. C.	41	108	48	60	..	..
177	Mischief by fire ..	435, I. P. C.	169	122	101	21	..	..
178	Criminal trespass ..	447, I. P. C.	572	1,080	680	359	1	40
179	House trespass (simple) ..	448, I. P. C.	342	337	143	192	..	2
180	House trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ..	451, I. P. C.	22	26	5	21	..	..
181	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle	461, 462, I. P. C.	10	15	10	5	..	..
182	Forgery (simple) ..	463, 469, 471, I. P. C.	87	137	83	45	..	9
183	Making or using false trade or property mark ..	482 to 484, 486, 488, I. P. C.	4	10	9	1	..	..
184	Removing or destroying a property mark	489, I. P. C.	2	39	36	3	..	..
185	Criminal breaches of contracts of service	490 to 492, I. P. C.	16	22	5	17	..	..
186	Bigamy ..	494, I. P. C.	88	203	176	22	4	3
187	Abetment ditto ..		..	2	..	2	..	..
188	Fraudulent and unlawful marriage ..	496, I. P. C.	2	2	1	..	..	1
189	Adultery ..	497, I. P. C.	128	150	89	60	..	1
190	Abetment ditto ..		1	4	2	2	..	..

No. 2—*continued.*

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
191	Enticing away a married woman ..	498, I. P. C.	2,778	3,185	2,652	428	12	93
192	Abetment ditto ditto ..		2	11	6	5	..	..
193	Defamation ..	500, 502, I. P. C.	121	159	115	43	..	1
194	Abetment of ditto ..		..	1	..	1	..	..
195	Insult ..	504, 509, I. P. C.	247	396	243	152	..	1
196	Criminal intimidation ..	506, 507, 508, I. P. C.	26	95	59	6	..	30
197	Being drunk and disorderly ..	510, I. P. C.	18	30	6	24	..	..
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.							
198	Contempts and disobedience of orders ..	163, C. P. C.	183	230	10	220	..	..
199	Absconding to evade justice ..	185, C. P. C.	1	1	..	1	..	..
200	Frivolous and vexatious complaints ..	270, C. P. C.	560	641	5	636	..	..
201	Recognisance to keep the peace ..	280, 293, C. P. C.	697	2,286	558	1,717	2	9
202	Security to keep the peace ..	281, C. P. C.	852	2,886	747	2,128	..	11
203	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistance ..	295, C. P. C.	490	690	258	403	21	8
204	Bad livelihood ..	296, 297, C. P. C.	1,214	1,888	385	1,487	3	13
205	Absence of Assessors ..	354, C. P. C.	6	6	2	4	..	..
206	Local nuisance ..	Chapter XX, C. P. C.	175	187	165	22	..	..
207	Maintenance of wives and children ..	Chapter XXI, C. P. C.	1,810	1,773	1,385	353	...	35
208	Disputes relating to the possession of land	Chapter XXII, C.P.C.	108	270	230	40	..	..
209	Breach of the laws relating to the excise of spirits, Acts XXI of 1856; XXIII of 1860; XVI of 1863, and XXVIII of 1864; X of 1871 ..	..	389	749	269	472	..	8
210	Breach of the laws relating to opium ditto ..	..	44	58	12	46	..	..
211	Breach of the laws relating to salt and saltpetre, P. P. C.; Acts XXI of 1861, XIV of 1843; XXXVI of 1855	..	236	397	40	357	..	..
212	Ditto ditto Customs ..	..	8	71	..	71	..	..
213	Ditto ditto Stamps; Acts, X of 1862; XXVI of 1867 ..	..	134	244	46	196	..	2
214	Ditto ditto Post Office, Act XIV of 1866 ..	..	14	19	11	8	..	..
215	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph, Act VIII of 1860 ..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..

No. 2—*continued.*

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code—*continued.*							
216	Breach of laws relating to Jails, Act XXVI of 1870 ..	..	116	135	13	122	..	..
217	Ditto ditto Forests, Act VII of 1865 ..	..	91	844	26	799	..	..
218	Ditto ditto Ferries, Regulation VII of 1819 ..	..	7	18	1	12	..	..
219	Ditto ditto Canals, Acts VII of 1845 and XXX of 1871 ..	..	466	1,095	456	540	..	9
220	Ditto ditto Railways, Act XVIII of 1854 ..	..	105	118	19	99	..	..
221	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, Act XVI of 1861 ..	..	7	15	3	12	..	..
222	Ditto ditto Gaming, Act III of 1867 ..	..	282	1,538	406	1,123	..	9
223	Ditto ditto Wandering and dangerous lunatics, Act XXXVI of 1858 ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
224	Ditto ditto Cattle Trespass, Acts III of 1857, V of 1860, XXII of 1861, I of 1871 ..	..	521	1,497	831	660	..	6
225	Ditto ditto Arms, Acts XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866 ..	..	171	226	53	169	..	4
226	Ditto ditto Apprentices, Act XIX of 1850 ..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..
227	Ditto ditto Cantonments, Act XXII of 1864 ..	..	2,915	5,440	255	5,184	..	1
228	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen, Regulation XX of 1817 ..	..	12	29	11	17	1	..
229	Ditto ditto Land-holders ..	..	5	10	3	7	..	..
230	Ditto ditto Track Law (Local Rules), Act IV of 1872 ..	..	18	42	22	20	..	..
231	Ditto ditto Nuisances, Section 34, Act V of 1861 ..	..	2,868	5,334	551	4,781	..	2
232	Ditto ditto Breach of Police Act by Police Officers, Act V of 1861	..	193	403	70	333	..	..
233	Ditto ditto other offences punishable under Act V of 1861 ..	..	96	129	40	89	..	..
234	Breach of laws relating to nuisances under Act XV of 1867 ..	..	1,663	3,090	439	2,646	..	5

No. 2—*concluded.*

Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of Sections of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code—*concluded.*							
235	Breach of laws relating to other offences, Act XV of 1867 ..	..	136	147	4	143	..	..
236	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., Act VII of 1867 ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
237	Breach of laws relating to breaches of contract by artificers and workmen, Act XIII of 1859 ..	..	25	35	21	14	..	..
238	Ditto ditto Stamps, Act XVIII of 1869 ..	..	93	188	25	161	..	
239	Ditto ditto Octroi Rules ..	..	4	4	..	4	..	..
240	Ditto ditto Mutiny Act ..	..	3	4	..	4	..	..
241	Ditto ditto Vagrants, Act XXI of 1869 ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
242	Assault by Europeans, Section 105, Chapter 115, Act of Parliament 53, George III. ..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
243	Breach of laws relating to Act VII of 1853, Section 105, Chapter 155 ..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
244	Breach of laws relating to Registration, Act VIII of 1871 ..	..	16	62	19	43	..	..
245	Ill-treating animals, Act XVI of 1861 ..	..	3	6	1	5	..	..
246	Breach of laws under Act IV of 1872 ..	..	4	7	..	7	..	..
247	Breach of Quarantine Rules ..	..	3	6	5	1	..	..
248	Practising as a Mukhtár without a certificate ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
249	Breach of bond by Principal ..	..	4	7	1	6	..	..
250	Frontier Rules (Section 6) ..	..	18	58	16	33	..	9
251	Possessing stolen and suspected property ..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PANJAB IN THE YEAR 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.									
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial during the year* 1872.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Total.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.											
Unpaid Magistrates	51	5,075	601	10,794	276	4	16,801	1,635	5,580	9,496	20	3	16,734	67	6	18,308	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	343	23,792	2,832	36,354	2,253	16	65,590	8,522	23,336	32,803	208	60	64,929	661	8	78,437	
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	613	15,727	4,904	14,367	1,649	171	40,431	10,377	6,983	21,049	1,352	191	39,952	479	10	68,398	
Chief Magistrates of Districts... ...	41	2,680	439	1,241	797	4	5,202	894	518	3,522	94	120	5,148	54	6	6,482	
Total Magistracy ...	1,049	50,274	8,776	62,756	4,975	195	1,28,024	21,428	36,417	66,870	1,674	374	1,26,763	1,261	8	1,71,675	
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Sections 445 A and B, Act VIII of 1869...	32	...	1,200	6	...	...	1,238	...	255	950	...	2	1,207	31	16	4,308	
Sessions Courts. Commissioners...	87	...	994	...	...	...	1,081	...	359	459	140	17	975	106	46	5,029	
Total	119	...	2,194	6	...	...	2,319	...	614	1,409	140	19	2,182	137	...	9,337	
Chief Court	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	3	5	...	...	8	...	22	63	
GRAND TOTAL.	1,167	50,274	10,978	62,762	4,975	195	1,30,351	21,428	37,034	68,284	1,814	393	1,28,953	1,398	...	1,81,075	

IMPERIAL RETURN

No. 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PANJAB IN THE YEAR 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																					
		TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.				FINE.		WHIPPING.					FINE.										IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
					Rigorous.																					One month.		Six months.		Two years.		Seven years.		Above 7 years.				
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	77	695	40	..	465	7,559	27	72	10	32	26	7,442	565	14	3	..	..	29,657	28,819	1,531	264	37	479	5	29	..	..	..	..	..	35	35	20
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	105	5,612	253	..	4,482	25,163	182	1,205	71	132	149	24,885	4,550	188	22	..	..	95,647	1,68,633	12,385	1,989	221	3,644	32	84	..	..	..	..	..	656	987	444
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	..	..	..	..	2,889	2,646	414	..	3,370	8,909	227	1,126	1,617	1,204	1,418	7,973	3,697	455	147	4	3	3,06,529	1,32,182	16,286	561	178	1,873	169	3,097	67	4	..	..	..	216	526	611
Chief Magistrates of District	..	..	..	..	1,151	541	75	..	1,208	1,425	133	270	426	348	295	1,444	939	178	68	3	1	68,424	55,537	11,605	49	25	339	28	1,225	22	79	..	..	..	60	160	183
TOTAL MAGISTRACY	..	..	..	..	4,222	9,494	782	..	9,525	43,056	569	3,373	2,124	1,716	1,888	41,744	9,751	835	240	7	4	5,00,257	3,84,662	41,807	2,863	461	6,335	232	4,435	89	83	..	..	..	967	1,708	1,267
Extra Court. Deputy Commissioners under Section 445 A and B, Act VIII of 1869 ..	..	..	..	..	605	202	6	..	555	33	31	13	4	1	2	75	297	155	58	3	..	39,075	18,736	2,296	10	5	87	2	279	..	435	..	7	..	2	5	35
Extra Court. Commissioners	140	98	..	1	200	150	2	8	192	4	..	2	..	..	2	3	104	66	22	1	..	16,610	1,502	7	10	1	48	1	112	..	160	..	20	..	..	..	2
TOTAL	140	98	..	1	805	352	8	8	747	37	31	15	4	1	4	78	401	221	80	4	..	55,685	20,238	2,303	20	5	135	3	392	..	595	..	27	..	2	7	37
Chief Court	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	140	98	..	2	5,029	9,848	790	8	10,273	43,093	600	3,388	2,128	1,717	1,892	41,822	10,153	1,056	320	11	4	5,55,993	4,04,930	44,110	2,884	466	6,470	235	4,818	89	677	..	28	..	969	1,715	1,304

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PANJAB DURING THE YEAR 1872.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tribunals.		Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Sec. 404, C. P. Code.	Number of persons: Appeals or applications rejected	Number of persons: Sentences confirmed	Number of persons: Sentences modified.	Number of persons: Sentences reversed.	Number of persons: Proceedings quashed.	Number of persons: Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Number of persons: Pending.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.	Remarks.
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	...	41	192	30	78	...	7	1	...	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	...	428	1,803	494	700	17	147	31	...	
	TOTAL ...	...	469	1,995	524	778	17	154	32	...	
Sessions Courts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	...	8	22	1	3	...	...	2	...	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	...	359	2,676	244	380	2	109	124	...	
	TOTAL ...	...	367	2,698	245	383	2	109	126	...	
Chief Court.	Appeals	...	73	556	100	161	...	5	9	...	
	Revision	312	...	230	110	71	132	...	77	261	
	TOTAL ...	312	73	786	210	232	132	13	117	261	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	312	909	5,479	979	1,393	151	266	275	261	

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 11.

STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE PANJAB IN THE YEAR 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
CHIEF COURT ...	12	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	
Commissioners' Sessions Courts.									
Dehli ...	3	...	27	...	...	26	1	In all Sessions trials.	
Hissár ...	3	...	37	...	...	32	5		
Ambálah ...	3	...	30	...	...	27	3		
Jálandhar ...	3	...	18	...	...	17	1		
Amritsar ...	3	...	30	...	...	26	4		
Lahore ...	3	...	33	...	...	27	6		
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	48	...	...	44	4		
Multán ...	3	...	49	...	...	48	1		
Deraját ...	3	...	37	...	...	37	...		
Pesháwar ...	2	...	141	...	...	22	119		
Total ...	3	...	450	...	...	306	144	...	
Dy. Commr.s' Sessions Courts.									
Dehli ...	3	...	11	...	...	9	2	In all Sessions trials.	
Gurgáon ...	...	...	11	...	...	9	2		
Karnál ...	3	...	4	...	...	4	...		
Hissár ...	3	...	6	...	...	6	...		
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ambálah ...	3	...	24	...	...	22	2		
Ludiánah ...	3	...	27	...	...	26	1		
Simla ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...		
Jálandhar ...	3	...	11	...	...	11	...		
Hoshiárpúr ...	3	...	13	...	...	11	2		
Kángra ...	3	...	14	...	...	13	1		
Amritsar ...	3	...	12	...	...	9	3		
Gurdáspúr ...	2	...	34	...	...	34	...		
Siálkót ...	3	...	23	...	...	23	...		
Lahore ...	3	...	31	...	...	28	3		
Firózpúr ...	3	...	23	...	...	22	1		
Gujránwála ...	3	...	16	...	...	16	...		
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	52	...	...	52	...		
Jhelam ...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...		
Gujrát ...	3	...	14	...	...	14	...		
Sháhpúr ...	3	...	10	...	...	10	...		
Multán ...	3	...	39	...	...	35	4		
Jhang ...	2	...	15	...	...	15	...		
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Muzaffargarh ...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...		
Bannú ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Derah Ismail Khán ...	2	...	5	...	...	5	...		
Derah Ghází Khán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	3	...	411	...	...	390	21	...	

IMPERIAL RETURN.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PANJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Aggregate annual salaries of officers.	Aggregate annual cost of establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days devoted to Judicial Work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	NO. OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Original. Criminal.	Original. Civil.	Appeal. Criminal.	Appeal. Civil.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd class exercising Criminal powers only ... ... Paid				14	1	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869.		...	2	3	9			Cantonment Magistrates and Náib-Tahsíldárs.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted Holidays excepted.		439	...	...	...
Unpaid				33	1			3	3	16	11			Canals, Customs, and Forest Department Officers.			611	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd class exercising Civil and Criminal powers Paid				104	1	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869, and Sections 5, 6 and 7 of Act XIX of 1865.		5	...	3	96			Subordinate Collectors employed generally on administrative works, Supdts. of A'bkárí and Registration.			10,319	60,488	...	...
Unpaid				14	1			...	...	...	14			Honorary Magistrates ...			405	5,177	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st class exercising Criminal Powers only ... Paid				...	...	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869.		...	...	...	...			Tahsíldárs ...			...	...	...	...
Unpaid				24	1			1	3	5	15			Canals, Customs, and Forest Department Officers, Honorary Magistrates.			1,403	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st class exercising Civil and Criminal powers Paid				14	1	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869, and Section 8 of Act XIX of 1865.		9	1	10	94			Sub-Collectors, Superintendents of general Administrative work and Registration.			15,188	61,085	...	...
Unpaid				24	1			...	...	...	24			Honorary Magistrates ...			1,521	6,481	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions.				16	1	Tries cases under Act XI of 1865 up to Rupees 500 ...		1	8	7	...			... ...			...	40,604	...	...
Small Cause Courts exercising also ordinary Civil and Criminal powers				...				...	5	...	...			... ...			3,010	76	...	...
Boards of Magistrates (Unpaid)				8	6	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869...		...	...	...	34			City Magistrates ...			2,966	116	...	...
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal powers only (do.)				9	1	Section 22, Act VIII of 1869...		3	...	...	3			Superintendents of Jails ...			1,0...	942	...	...
Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers ... Paid				129	1	Section 22, Act VIII of '69, & Sections 10 & 11 of Act XIX of '65. Deputy Commissioners hear appeal from the orders of subordinate Magistrates.		33	28	18	36			Local Fund, Municipal, Nazúl, Court of Wards.			20,621	42,903	2,269	7,642
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Act VIII of '69				25	1 Aided by 3 Assessors, in all Sessions trials.	Sections 445 A B, Act VIII of 1869.		4	15	6	...			Road and ferry funds, Treasury, Registration, Administrative charge of the district.			1,362	244	...	...
Sessions Courts ...				12	1 Aided by 2 assessors in all Sessions trials.	Sections 22, Act VIII of '69, and Section 12 of Act XIX of '65; also hear appeals from orders of Magistrates exercising full powers,		4	8	...	...			Supdts. of Revenue Administration, Civil & Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, appellate and executive work.	72	460	1	2,964	3,510
Chief Court ...				1	3 Aided by a Jury of 12 men in original Criminal trials.	Act IV of 1866.		...	...	1	...			No executive functions ...	...	23	8	...	633	1,477
Total ...				527				76	76	76	335	9,72,828	5,54,202			95	58,72	2,18,217	5,866	12,569

* Average number.